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CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE IS DEAD

Noted Jurist Succumbs After Undergoing Serious Operation

Washington, May 19.—Chief Justice Edward Douglass White of the United States Supreme Court died at 2 o'clock this morning at a hospital here. He was 76 years old.

Hope for his recovery from complications that developed after an operation last Friday for bladder trouble was abandoned early last night. It was said that only his remarkable vitality had enabled him to live through the day.

The last rites of the Catholic Church were administered when he revived from a state of coma for a few minutes, but he soon lapsed into unconsciousness again.

Relapse Comes Unexpectedly.

After the unexpected relapse the physicians had not expected the Chief Justice to live through the night. The Rev. Father S. J. Creedon, Georgetown University, administered the last sacrament during the early evening when members of the immediate family were summoned to the bedside.

National Figure Since 1891.

Born in Louisiana and serving in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, he became national figure in 1891 upon his election to the United States Senate. He served there only three years, however, President Cleveland appointing him to the Supreme Court in 1894.

He was made the Chief Justice in 1910 by President Taft, who boldly disregarded the custom regarding the selection of justices from his own party, and it was Justice White who administered the oath of office to Presidents Wilson and Harding.

Was Ill Six Weeks Ago.

Six weeks ago the venerable Chief Justice developed a severe cold which made it necessary for him to absent himself from the court, but he returned within two weeks, and May 2 he delivered a vigorous dissenting opinion in the Newberry case.

This was the last opinion that he delivered, and it also was his last appearance in court on decision day, for before the next decision day came last Monday, he had found it necessary to submit to an operation.

Chief Justice White's first opinions on the bench indicated that he was a strong adherent of the school of Chief Justice Marshall. The hope of the Republic, he insisted at every opportunity lay in the supreme power of the Federal Government to control its affairs.

Chief Justice White was in the Senate three years before he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Grover Cleveland in 1894.

MCHENRY BOYS GET FINES IN COURT

Clyde Hines and Lennie Watson of McHenry, charged with breach of the peace, were given fines of \$40.00 and 18 days in jail, on trial of their cases here Monday.

Clarence Aul of Fordsville, charged with ill treatment of his wife was placed under a \$500.00 peace bond.

Homer McNutt of Beaver Dam, charged with complicity in the robbery of J. T. Vinson & Sons, was held over to await action of the grand jury, Wednesday.

ANORA BOREALIS

The aurora borealis, or what is commonly called northern lights was much in evidence Saturday night, from early after dark to near midnight. When we observed the phenomena from 9:30 to 10 o'clock, objects in the moon's light, which had just turned its first full quarter, gave off but the slightest shadow, the light being so light from the brilliant electrical display. In darkness, the night had the appearance of that period between twilight and darkness.

During the fall of 1919, the lights were almost as brilliant as were those of Saturday night. Those who missed seeing the rare display of Saturday night and that of 1919 may not see another in years.

Telegaph and long distance tele-

phone communication was much interfered with, in fact no service worth while was to be had during a greater portion of the time, even railway trains in places, where they depend upon electrical devices for signals were forced to suspend operations during a short period of the time Saturday night.

WOMEN LIABLE FOR SCHOOL POLL TAX

According to an opinion and ruling of Attorney General Charles L. Dawson, women of Kentucky are liable for a poll tax of not exceeding \$1.00 for school purposes. The act authorizing the levy and collection of taxes is so worded that all legal voters are liable. So it naturally follows that when women become legal voters they automatically assume this burden and responsibility for the poll tax, at least the Attorney General has so ruled, and it is presumed that except the Attorney General has so ruled, and it is presumed that except the question and no adverse opinion is rendered, women must pay.

THE PIN HEAD AND THE LORD'S PRAYER

Ed Burke, of somewhere, was in Hartford Wednesday and yesterday and may be here today, exhibiting his famous pin head upon which is engraved the whole of the Lord's Prayer. The unbeliever is he only, who hath not seen. It seems impossible, but it is there. We, with the Republiken office force inspected this work of wonder. Count the letters in the Prayer and then you may gain a better idea as to the seeming impossibility of man's ability to carve them all upon a pin's head, which is but slightly larger than the average pin used in every-day life by every lady of the land. A glass of large magnifying power is necessary in order to bring out the letters, but which make them appear about as large as the letters composing the end on this article.

AMMUNITION TRAIN IS MUSTERED AT STANFORD

Stanford, Ky., May 14.—A military company, which will have charge of the ammunition train, was mustered in here this afternoon. There were sixty-five members in the company, of which John Owles Reid is captain, and M. C. Newland and L. B. Conn, first lieutenants. Major Woodard, of the Quartermaster Corps, mustered the company in after dinner had been served to members, and speeches made by Judge H. R. Sanfley and Peter M. McRoberts.

LAW REQUIRES THAT EGGS BE CANDLED

Louisville, May 14.—Attention was called by the State Board of Health in an announcement issued here today to the fact that the period of the year when eggs must be candled begins on May 15 and does not end until January 15. Miss Sarah Vance, director of the board's Bureau of Pure Foods and Drugs, issued the announcement. In it she stated that her bureau intends to take a more active part than ever before in seeing that this rule is enforced and that all violations of the statute will be prosecuted.

The regulation provides, according to Miss Vance, that before any country storekeeper can buy eggs from a farmer they must be candled. Similarly, where poultry and egg dealers buy eggs from country storekeepers, the eggs likewise must be candled. Selling of eggs by hucksters before they have been candled is prohibited. When eggs are packed in cases, on the top of each case must be placed a certificate on the form prescribed by the State Board of Health, that the eggs have been candled.

Prosecutions for shipping bird eggs to Indiana already have been instituted in the Federal Courts. Miss Vance pointed out, Robert Haddock of Henshaw and Thomas E. Ellis of Ramsey having been fined \$75 and \$40, respectively, by Judge Evans at Owensboro on May 2.

EVERLY—KEOWN

Mr. S. H. Keown and Mrs. Sallie G. Everly, both of Rockport, came to town Monday, May 16th, and after procuring the necessary authority, repaired to the home of Rev. T. T. Frazier, pastor of the Hartford M. E. church and were joined in marriage, the Rev. Frazier pronouncing the ceremony.



To the voters of the Sixth Circuit Court District of Kentucky:

At the earnest solicitation and urgent request of numerous friends throughout the District, I have decided to enter the race for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney.

Six years ago, this coming November, the people, regardless of political affiliation, conferred upon me an honor of which I shall always be proud and for which I shall always be thankful and most grateful. I have devoted these six years in an honest endeavor to discharge aright the duties of the high office of Commonwealth's Attorney. With what success I have attained these ends, the people are and by right should be the judges.

It has been my highest ambition to serve well the people to whose service I was, six years ago, enlisted, and the solicitation of me to become a candidate for re-election by a great many of the people of the District, attests, in a measure at least, the faith and confidence reposed in me and my official record, as their public servant.

For many years, it has been the universal custom in this District to re-elect, and thereby endorse the official record of those who have been elected to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, and I hope the people, who I have tried faithfully to serve, will maintain the precedent, established by long years of practice, and compliment me with an endorsement.

Yours very truly,

CLAUDE E. SMITH.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL ENDS THIS EVENING

Commencement Exercises of Beaver Dam Graded and High School Of Utmost Interest.

The commencement exercises of the Beaver Dam Graded and High School are in progress this week. On Monday evening, May 16, the grades gave an entertainment. The largest crowd that ever attended such an occasion here, was present. All went away well pleased.

On Tuesday evening the pupils of Miss Nora Jackson's Class in Music and Expression gave a recital. The program was well rendered and interesting. Another large crowd was present for the evening. All were delighted with the work done by the pupils, as displayed by the excellent program that they gave.

On Wednesday evening May 18, the Juniors of the High School gave the play, entitled, "The Dear Boy Graduates." To say that the play was well rendered is putting it mildly. The evening proved one of the best attractions of the week.

On Thursday evening the Class Exercises were given by the Senior Class. A good program had been prepared by the class and this evening proved to be another delightful evening.

On this evening the Commencement exercises will be given. The address of the oecasion will be given by Prof. R. P. Green, State Supervisor of High Schools. This will end the week's program. The school term has been quite successful in point of attendance and interest to both pupils and patrons.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP

We have just opened a new blacksmith shop on the Centertown road, rear of Tate's Restaurant. Plain shoes, \$1.50, toed shoes, \$1.80, all round. Give us a trial.

M. C. MURRAY.

LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Commencement Exercises Interesting And Well Attended; Twelve Are Graduated.

The forty-first annual commencement exercises of the Hartford Grade and High School were ushered in last Friday night with a declamatory contest in which six girls of the Freshmen class participated, as follows: Misses Kathryn Williams, Edith Tinsley, Martine Sproule, Anabel King, Corinne Ward and Lockett Ford. Each acquitted herself with credit, which is also saying that both School and Instructors were likewise honored by the contest, which was close and rather hard to decide, at least by the audience. Miss Williams was returned the winner of the medal, which was given by Dr. J. B. Tappan. Those grading the contestants were, Mrs. J. S. Glenn, Messrs. Lyman Barrett and A. D. Kirk.

The Baccalaureate Sermon, by Dr. Bruce Lyle of Nashville, Tenn., was delivered at the M. E. church Sunday at 11 o'clock, Rev. T. T. Frazier, pastor, assisting. Dr. Lyle preached one of the strongest and most appropriate sermons on this occasion heard here in a long time.

On Monday night, an operetta by pupils of the grades was presented to a crowded house. This number was splendidly rendered and showed the good results of well spent work upon the part of both pupil and teacher. To say that it was enjoyed by friends and patrons of the school is but stating an evident fact.

Tuesday night's program was entirely of and by the Seniors. No one, except he or she be a senior, dared appear upon the stage on this occasion. The twelve, individually and collectively, set a mark not easy to attain by the classes which are to follow. Each member had a part, a product of their own thought, pen and memory and the applause brought forth was an evidence of the

audience's appreciation.

Blanton Ellis, President, was Master of ceremonies, and Miss Emilie Pendleton, Valedictorian. Other members of the class are Misses Louhel Williams, Sally Shultz, Gertrude Schleicher, Margaret King, Flora Rhoads, Amelin Prrtle, Little Bess Dodson, and Raymond Robertson Freeman Schapmire and Douglas Williams.

Wednesday night marked the closing of the exercises when the address to the Graduates was given at the M. E. Church by Prof. J. L. Harmon, of the Bowling Green Business University. Prof. Harmon made a clear and forceful address on this occasion, one much complimented by the large audience.

Students of the Agricultural class presented Prof. Bruner with a silver loving cup on this occasion.

The splendid showing made by the pupils in all of the exercises witnessed by the public, is of itself evidence of the fact that the session of 1920-21, just closed, was one that the community can command and may even be justly proud of. Certainly, honest effort, faithful labor, has been rendered by the Faculty of our esteemed institution of learning during the year just closed.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS

Cattle—Midweek trade proved quiet and inactive. Fair outlet for the best light butchers at steady to lower rates. Medium and half-fat kinds hard to dispose of at low prices. Trade weaker in heavy steers, with few offered. Light demand for stockers and feeders of all descriptions. Common trashy stockers badly neglected.

Quotations: Prime heavy steers \$8.50 @ \$8.75; heavy shipping steers \$8 @ \$8.50; medium steers \$7 @ \$8; fat heifers \$6.50 @ \$9; fnt cows \$6 @ \$7.25; medium cows \$4 @ \$6; cutters \$3 @ \$4; cappers \$1.50 @ 2; bulls \$4.50 @ \$6.25; feeders \$6.50 @ \$7.25; stockers \$4.50 @ \$7; Milch cows \$20 @ \$7.50.

Calves—Market steady. Best veals \$8; medium \$5.50 @ \$6; common to medium \$4 @ \$5.

Hogs—Demand fairly active, but prices 25¢ lower on top grade in line with lower prices all around. Best hogs, 90 pounds and up \$8.50; 90 pounds down \$7; throwouts \$6.50 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Top lambs 75¢ to \$1 lower; seconds 50¢ lower; sheep steady. Top lambs \$13.50 down; seconds \$8.50 to \$9. Best sheep \$5.50 @ \$6; bucks \$3.50.

Product Market.

Louisville produce dealers quote buying prices as follows, net to shipper, the shipper paying freight and drayage charges:

Eggs—18¢ dozen, without casings. Country Butter—14¢ pound.

Poultry—Hens 21¢ lb.; large spring chickens 21¢ lb.; small 40¢ lb.; roosters 10¢ lb.; ducks 20¢ lb.; turkeys 25¢ lb.; geese 8¢ lb.; guineas 30¢ each; young guineas 50¢.

GRAY—MIDKIFF

Mr. Oren Midkiff and Miss Ruth Gray, both of Sunnydale, were married Monday, May the 16th in the Ohio County Clerk's office, Judge Mack Cook performing the ceremony.

The bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gray, while the bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Midkiff, both of whom are popular young people in their community.

CLEAR RUN.

Rev. R. E. Fuqua and family spent the day Tuesday at their farm here. St. Elmo Murry, of Hartford, who is visiting friends and relatives here, will return home soon.

Mr. John Griffin and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Hoover Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hanley are the proud parents of a new boy.

Mr. Emmett Park and wife went to Rough River Wednesday, fishing.

Hennie Trodow was kicked in the face one day last week by a horse, and was very sick for a few days.

Yates Everling is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. David Sharp and daughter, Hettie, of Pleasant Ridge, spent a few days last week as the guests of Mrs. Emma Hoover.

Mrs. Anna Hoover returned home Sunday after visiting her daughter, at Owensboro, for a week.

Mr. Clinton Park and family attended a birthday dinner Sunday at "Bug" Baugh's near Adairburg.

"WHITE MULE" OUTFIT TAKEN BY OFFICERS

Mash Destroyed And Crude Still Is Brought To Hartford

Sheriff S. A. Bratcher, with Deputy Frank Tichenor, Jailer Worth Tichenor, accompanied by County Judge Mack Cook and County Attorney A. D. Kirk guided by a citizen of the community, went "Moonshine" hunting Wednesday and as a result, discovered a crude outfit some three miles south of McHenry. Five barrels of mash were destroyed and the still brought to Hartford, where the copper coil was destroyed. The barrel is of copper and will contain five gallons. It is estimated that the capacity of the still was 3 or 4 quarts per hour.

The outfit was located in the roughest part of that country and was in a sort of cave or rock house in a deep, dark hollow, accessible only to one going on foot. It is said that the still was operated only at night and it had probably been located at the place where found not more than a week or ten days, having been moved from point not far away.

The point is a full half mile from the nearest residence and no sign of life was discovered near the still, although it is believed that officers may be in possession of tips that will lead to the arrest of those connected with the outfit at an early date.

The copper coil was shaped something like an ordinary 5 gallon coal oil can and showed evidence of crude workmanship, the cone shaped top having been roughly soldered on.

Officers state that the meal and other items used in operation of the still had to be carried for some distance, as no road, other than that of footmen approached the almost inaccessible point.

MARRIAGE PERMITS RECENTLY ISSUED

S. H. Keown, Rockport, to Sallie G. Everly, Rockport.

Oren Midkiff, Sunnydale, to Ruth Gray, Sunnydale.

Reese Plummer, McHenry, to Maude Likens, McHenry.

Alva Calloway, Centertown, to Ethel Mae Williams, Centertown.

Jesse Baize, Balzertown, to Rema Hunter, Renfrow.

Jobie Wilson, Beaver Dam, R. 2, to Nola St. Clair, Rosine.

DIGS WOULD LAY TAX ON TOURISTS

Plan Proposed To End Deficits In Municipal Budget.

Paris, May 14.—No German indemnity being immediately available, and the Paris municipal budget being considerably in arrears, reparations are to be sought from tourists.

Already in the first-class hotels a tourist is required to pay 10 per cent in addition to his bill. This goes to the city. Generally it amounts in large hotels to about \$4 a day, normal exchange. Now the municipality proposes to tax all visitors an additional six francs, or more than a dollar, normal exchange, under the theory that if he puts up in a big hotel he can well afford to help pay for civic improvements.

Tax in smaller hotels will be taxed on a sliding scale, with a minimum of 2 francs 50 centimes daily—50 cents. Few of the smaller hotels have bathrooms, so the American usually incurs the extra expense and stays at a hotel considered as "first class."

Let Americans Help!

The new tax is only one more sign that the people in the war countries are bent on getting the last dollar out of every American who comes across.

"All Americans are rich," they say; "they can easily help us pay our bills in return for the good time they always have in France."

Acting no doubt, on the same principle, Maurice's, the latest dancing palace to open, charges 100 francs for a bottle of campagne and 10 francs for an ordinary package of cigarettes. The campagne costs wholesale from 10 to 18 francs a bottle. When the A. E. F. first arrived in France in 1917, the same wine could be bought for seven francs.

Harry Pilfer's place, across from Maurice's, charges 55 francs a bottle and nothing but campagne is served. The Clover Club also charges 85 francs and most of the Montmartre places charge equal sums.

Contrasted with these prices, which are obviously aimed at the "rich foreigner," is the fact that in some small restaurants frequented only by Frenchmen, very fair meals can be obtained for 5 and 6 francs.

Recently a restaurant of this class became advertised among Americans owing to the excellence of its cooking. Within a week its fixed price for dinner had risen from 8 francs to 15 with wine charges in proportion.

French functionaries earing only 500 francs a month manage to support families. Five hundred francs might last an American stranger 3 days if he practiced economies; if he "went out with the boys" he would be on a borrowing status in one night.

When the baby takes too much food the stomach turns; the result is indigestion, sourness and vomiting. Frequently the bowels are involved and there is colic pains and diarrhoea. McGee's Baby Elixir is a grand corrective remedy for the stomach and bowel disorders of babies. It is pure, wholesome and pleasant to take. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

AMERICAN OFFICER ESCAPES

Capt. M. C. Cooper, an American aviation officer who was captured last July while aiding the Poles in the war against the Russian Bolsheviks, made his escape in April and after a long journey reached Letvia. With him were two Poles, and the trio travelled part of the way by riding under freight cars like hoboes. They found all bridges guarded and had to make long detours, mostly at night. The peasants were kind and traded them food for articles of their clothing. They gave their shoes and overcoats for help to cross the line out of Russia. Capt. Cooper said that American prisoners in Russia receive little food and of poor quality, and they are made to shovel snow from railroad tracks and perform other hard labor.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BORAH PRODS CLOTHIERS
Washington, May 14.—Investigation of the clothing industry of the United States so as to get at the realities of the working conditions to the present arrest in the industry is contemplated by Senator Borah, of Idaho, in a resolution introduced in the Senate. His probe would include "the causes of the industrial unrest in these industries in the various clothing centers in the United States

and its bearing upon the cost of clothing to the public, and as bearing upon such cost, the methods and costs of manufacturing clothing in the various clothing centers of the United States; the cost and selling price of woolen clothing and other materials used in the manufacturing of clothing, and the methods of sale and distribution of such woolen cloth and other materials, and also the cost and selling price of retailers of clothing throughout the United States; the rise in the wholesale and retail cost of clothing during the past seven years and the causes thereof; the profits in the manufacture and sale of clothing, both retail and wholesale, by years during the past seven years; the reason for the present industrial dispute in New York City and the presence or absence of any disputes in other large cities; the conditions of labor, with special reference to contracting system and sweatshops prior to the organization of the workers and since; the purposes, objects, methods, and tactics of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and its relations, if any, with political organizations and quasi political groups; the purposes, objects, methods, and tactics of clothing manufacturers' associations especially in New York City, and their relations, if any, with other organizations."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, but consequently failed to find a local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for sample and instructions. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, etc.

PRONOUNCE THE ZEPPELIN A FAILURE

French officers at Paris assert that the German Zeppelin proved a failure during the war, as made evident by the publication of the figures in Berlin. It appears that 83 of this big type of aircraft were sent out altogether and that 66 of them were destroyed, a fearful percentage. Of this number 34 were brought down by the allies, 13 burned, 10 smashed while landing, four fell thru motor trouble, two were ruined getting into the hangars, one was struck by lightning and one blown out to sea.

Dizziness, vertigo, (blind staggers) sallow complexion, flatulence are symptoms of a torpid liver. No one can feel well while the liver is inactive. HERBINE is a powerful liver stimulant. A dose or two will cause all bilious symptoms to disappear. Try it. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
IX.—NEW HAMPSHIRE

TO NEW HAMPSHIRE calls the honor of casting the vote which definitely forms the United States. The Constitution was to formally take effect when nine states had ratified it and on June 11, 1789, New Hampshire rounded out the necessary quota of the states. This beat Virginia for the deciding vote by only four days.

The beginnings of New Hampshire lead back to Captain Mason, who had been governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire, England. Thus was the name of the colony derived and also that of its first city, Portsmouth. As a reward for Mason's faithfulness to King Charles he was allotted a large territory north of the Merrimac river. The first settlements were started in 1623 in Tyre and Dover. Shortly after, a theological dispute arose in Boston, led by Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, which resulted in her being banished. Some of her followers went north and founded Exeter, not far from the towns of Portsmouth and Dover. Shortly after the town of Hampton was settled by Massachusetts people. As Captain Mason died soon after this, these four towns in 1641 joined themselves to Massachusetts. In 1679, however, King Charles II separated them again and formed the royal province of New Hampshire.

The present area of New Hampshire is 9,311 square miles. From the rugged aspect of its White mountains has come the name Granite state, by which it is often popularly called. The population of New Hampshire warrants an electoral vote of four for president. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

DIAMOND SLUMP RUINS DEALERS

Market Range 300 to 500 per Cent Below That of Eighteen Months Ago.

London, May 14.—"The day of the diamond is all but at an end."

This remarkable statement was made by one of the leading figures in the diamond industry. He made the assertion in a moment of impulse for no one would wish to decry his own wares.

Yet it is a fact. Diamonds no longer stand for affluence. "As rare as a diamond" is today as obsolete a saying as "precious as a gem."

The following prices per karat for the rough, uncut stones shows how the market has slumped within a year:

Early in 1920 \$45
End December 28
April 1921 17

The above prices supplied by a prominent diamond broker, are the actual figures at which he disposed of small parcels of stones.

"The slump in prices began about last June," he said. "Today I can not get \$60,000 for a parcel of stones for which I then refused \$300,000."

Disaster to the diamond industry is being averted only thru the efforts of the controlling syndicate, which is able to stem the fall in prices somewhat, notwithstanding the almost complete absence of trading.

Are Hard Hit.

Many dealers, as well as private speculators, have been hard hit owing to their being unable to dispose of their large holdings except at a heavy loss.

For many years past diamonds have been the shrewd man's investment. The knowledgeable person, with money to put away, has looked for something more stable than governmental bonds, less liable to market fluctuations than the finest brand of trustee stocks. And he found it, as he thought, in diamonds. Diamonds were not only attractive and decorative to look at, but they represented cash and could be converted into ready money at any time, probably with a profit to himself.

That, at all events, was how he reasoned, and he was right—then. Today, however, there is a very different tale to be told.

The vogue in diamonds reached its climax in 1919, when there was an absolute craze for diamonds. People who had been almost afraid to look in a jeweler's shop window before, now bought at any price that dealers liked to ask. Apparently he had been the one wish of all the people to whom the war had brought wealth to possess diamonds, and at their first moment of prosperity they rushed to the jewelers. The demand had a natural sequel; prices soared, and rose to as much as 500 per cent above their previous value. Buyers scoured the coat-hanger buying up jewels of impoverished Russian, German and Austrian noble families. The craze spread to America and Japan, and this overseas demand contributed to keep gentry at their fabulous price.

Sales of famous collections brought in unheard-of sums. Suddenly the picture changed and within a month jewels for which fortunes had been given were being offered for sale at almost any price.

Desperate Efforts

The millionaire mine owners are making a desperate effort to right the output. Some of the most famous mines in South Africa are partially closed down, and the output from the rest is only being put on the market in minute quantities. Experts who had imagined that the value of the diamond could never drop to any appreciable extent have been dumbfounded to see diamonds being actually exchanged for maize and meal round some of the wealthiest mines in South Africa.

When one recalls the romantic histories and tragedies connected with some of the world's famous stones, one is forced to ask were they worth it. All the world's greatest stones have stories attached to them which rival the wildest flights of fiction. Most precious of all, probably, is the great Koh-i-Noor. This great stone is believed to be part of a still greater diamond known as "The Great Mogul," which was shaped like half an egg, and weighed nearly 800 carats. The other part of this is believed to be the Orloof, once in the Russian sceptre, and now heaven only knows where. Probably it was part of the jewelry disposed of by the Bolsheviks in their recent dealings.

Jewel Romances.

The Koh-i-Noor passed thru the hands of one conqueror of India to another, until the legend grew that the possessor of the great diamond had a magic power of becoming ruler of India. It caused intertribal wars, murders and intrigues for many years, until 1849 the British government took possession of it. It was shipped to England with the greatest secrecy, and the late Duke of Argyle used to relate that the Koh-i-Noor

and its bearing upon the cost of clothing to the public, and as bearing upon such cost, the methods and costs of manufacturing clothing in the various clothing centers of the United States; the cost and selling price of woolen clothing and other materials used in the manufacturing of clothing, and the methods of sale and distribution of such woolen cloth and other materials, and also the cost and selling price of retailers of clothing throughout the United States; the rise in the wholesale and retail cost of clothing during the past seven years and the causes thereof; the profits in the manufacture and sale of clothing, both retail and wholesale, by years during the past seven years; the reason for the present industrial dispute in New York City and the presence or absence of any disputes in other large cities; the conditions of labor, with special reference to contracting system and sweatshops prior to the organization of the workers and since; the purposes, objects, methods, and tactics of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and its relations, if any, with political organizations and quasi political groups; the purposes, objects, methods, and tactics of clothing manufacturers' associations especially in New York City, and their relations, if any, with other organizations."

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford Sedan

The most comfortable body of the Ford Sedan rests upon the world-famous, time-tried, time-tested and proven, reliable Ford chassis and has such a low first cost price and operates at such a small expense that it is the ideal car for city uses and equally ideal for the farmer. In the country, in the town, and in the city, the Ford Sedan by merit alone, has become the most popular among enclosed cars. The increased producing capacities of the Ford Motor Company enable us to promise a reasonably prompt delivery with the Sedan. We shall be pleased to receive your order. Keep in mind that this comfortable enclosed car costs you less than any ordinary touring car (except the Ford). Think of this.

Of course, you cannot forget that matchless and reliable "Ford After-Service" that follows every Ford car the world over—always within arm's length a reliable Ford dealer or authorized Ford garage that can tune up your car and keep it in running condition every day in the year. We want your trade.

BEAVER DAM AUTO COMPANY

BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY

MOST PRIMITIVE HUMAN BEINGS

But Little Above Monkeys Are Those "Living Fossils" Recently Discovered.

By Karl Von Wiegand,
In Louisville Herald

This may be one of the many legends which have sprung up. Nevertheless, the central legend holds good to this day; the possessor of the Koh-i-Noor is still ruler of India.

The Pitt, or Regent, diamond was found by a slave. It passed from hand to hand with many adventures, until it was redeemed by Napoleon. He wore it at Waterloo; later it became part of the French crown jewels.

The Hope diamond with its amazing stories of tragedy and misfortune, is another of the gems of fabulous value which would only fetch a fractional part of their former price if a purchaser could be found for them today.

The new status of the diamond is reflected in the values of the shares of the great mining companies. De Beers Deferred, which were 33 1/4 in 1920, are 9 3/4 today; Jagersfontein (New) were 7 3/4 a year ago, and are 2 today; Premier Deferred have fallen from 12 7/8 in 1920 to 4 1/4.

AIRPLANE MAIL REPORT IS MADE

Washington, May 14.—The air mail service will be 3 years old tomorrow.

In a statement tonight commenting upon the service, the Postoffice Department said that during the past year it covered 1,313,379 miles with mail and carried 1,015,053 pounds of mail at a cost in operation with April estimated, of \$1,342,362. The average cost per mile, it was added, was \$1.02.

There were nineteen fatalities in the year, almost twice as many as for the first two years. "This, to a certain extent, was due," the statement said, "to greater hazard of operating the transcontinental route which was established during the year." For the first two years the service was confined almost entirely to the Washington and New York route.

"Seven of the fatalities," it was added, "were due to defective mechanism of a certain type of plane which has been discarded, six of the fatalities occurred while not carrying the mail, either on the field or in ferrying ships to various points."

"During the past year," the statement said, "the service had a general average performance of 78 per cent of trips completed and 83 per cent of miles completed. Its best general monthly average performance was 95 per cent in July, 1920. It had a general average performance of 90 per cent of trips completed during April, 1921, when the very worst weather of the year prevailed."

The routes now in operation are the transcontinental from New York to San Francisco by way of Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City and Reno; a route from Chicago to Minneapolis; another from Chicago to St. Louis and one from Washington to New York.

"My wife will borrow trouble." "Send her over here, then. We have plenty we can lend her."

taken up with rustling something to eat and a day's chase often does not produce one square meal. They are not even so far advanced as to possess bows and arrows as weapons, but are still in the "wooden age," having nothing but clubs and wooden spears.

They can climb the tallest trees and smooth trunks with the agility and speed of the monkeys and apes. They have not even discovered fishing. Their food is fruit, berries, roots, lizards, frogs, beetles and bugs. The struggle for existence is hard and life short. Few live beyond the age of 30.

Professor Volz asserts that they are the nearest approach to prehistoric man that yet have been found by scientists.

In a book which Volz has just published he tells of finding these Living Fossils of bygone ages in the depths of prehistoric forests in Sumatra. Their realm lies between the vast mountain heights on the west coast, devoid of human life, and the swamp forests where no white man has yet penetrated.

The "Kubus," as they are known, number only a few thousand, and in intelligence and primitiveness of life but little removed from the monkeys and orangutangs in the trees above them, after whose manner they live.

The whole time of the "Kubus" is

ed."

"What was the excitement down the street?"

"Oh, a man in a reverie ran into a woman in a truntrum."

"Were the machines badly damaged?"

YOU certainly want to save money, and you would like to have better bakenings. Then use Calumet. It's the biggest thing you can do to improve the quality of your bakenings—and lower baking costs.

Calumet is made in the largest, most sanitary Baking Powder Factories in the World. No Baking Powder is made under better conditions—none can be better in quality.

It contains only such ingredients as have been officially endorsed by the U. S. Pure Food Authorities. An absolute guarantee that it is pure.

RAISES THE QUALITY—LOWERS THE COST OF ALL BAKENINGS

 CALUMET BAKING POWDER



It received highest Awards, World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago—Paris Exposition, Paris, France—positive proof of its superior merit.

It is used by more housewives and domestic scientists than any other brand.

It is sold at a moderate price. All you have to do is to compare costs to determine how much you can save by buying Calumet.

Gluten is the muscle building part of flour which is of great importance. To be sure you get it in your bakenings use plain flour and good baking powder, (not self-rising flour).

Calumet Cream Cake Recipe

—3 cups pastry flour, 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup Calumet Baking Powder, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 1/2 cup cold water, 1/2 cup of eggs, 1/2 teaspoon orange extract

HARDING GETS OFF TO GOOD BEGINNING

Good Nature and Quiet Determination Evident In Relations With Congress.

Washington, May 16.—President Harding has made good.

This is the unanimous verdict of Washington. Members of Congress and executive officials toutie in praise of an administration which has gone ahead without blunders and has functioned with the ease of a well-oiled machine.

Before the Republican convention last June the party was rent with the temporary division of a great contest for the presidency. When Warren G. Harding was nominated those leaders who had been opposed to him awaited with confidence the impression he would make upon the country. They were not disappointed. He conducted himself during the campaign without an error. After the inauguration the Democrats expressed the hope that serious mistakes would be made, that the large majority in the House and Senate would be unwieldy, and that patronage would cause dissension. But two months have passed without mistakes, with a unity of purpose in doing away with the maladministration of the Wilson regime, and with a slow parcelling out of the larger offices on a basis of efficiency alone. The result is that the Democrats are even more despondent than immediately after the election, for then they were merely defeated, and now they are without immediate hope of restoration.

The salutary change of administration is noticed especially in the attitude of the President toward Congress. Mr. Wilson was arrogantly disposed, brooked no opposition and could gain no concessions from an opposition determined upon the maintenance of the strictest Americanism.

Mr. Harding maintains the dignity and morale defeated, and now they are office in the land, but does it with a harmonious and friendly relationship with Congress, based upon mutual approachability, which heightens the effect of a rule or reason rather than of unreason. Mr. Wilson kept the gates of the White House locked two years after the war. Mr. Harding unlocked them, and the crowds have daily gained admittance. Allies with Europe have gone by the board. Uncle Sam is asserting his own rights rather than yield them to an abstraction of international amity. Extravagance and waste have ceased.

Commerce is being stimulated without crippling business, after a serious financial depression brought on during the last two years of the Wilson administration. Soundness and intelligence reign in all the departments and the President's unfailing good nature and quiet determination of

character are accepted as the reliance of the nation.

MAKE FORTUNES IN AMERICAN MONEY

In Budapest American paper money is worth twice as much as American silver money, for the reason that silver is heavier and harder to transport. Money dealers have taken advantage of this fact and have reaped a harvest. Immigrants on their way to America usually appear at the American consulate with paper money. The money dealers watch for them and offer them \$20 in silver for \$15 in paper. They then convert the silver into double its face value in Hungarian money, making a net profit of \$10. It is figured that the American consul is the loser for the silver money must be accepted at par and heavy pouches of it shipped to America instead of light packages of paper money.

Sallow complexion is due to a torpid liver. Herbs purify and strengthens the liver and bowels and restores the rosy bloom of health to the cheek. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

RUSSIA REPUDIATED BY LABOR COUNCIL

Cincinnati, May 13.—Organized labor in the United States must not take any action which would be construed as an assistance to, or approval of, the Soviet government of Russia, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor warned in its annual report, which was completed here today.

The council in a lengthy declaration which will be presented to the annual convention of the federation in Denver, condemns the Soviet government as not being representative of the Russian people, and declares it to be antagonistic to the union labor movement.

The American labor movement, which did not place itself on record it was stated as supporting a government that "endeavors to create revolutions in the well-established, civilized nations of the world and applies militarization of labor and prevents the organizing and functioning of trade unions and the maintenance of free press and free public assembly."

The report is understood to criticize the Socialist party for its alleged support of the communists and other radical elements in this country. The Industrial Workers of the World are also condemned as one of the agencies being used by the Soviet regime to destroy organized labor in this country and overthrow the government.

The membership report of the federation, it is understood, will show 1920 bringing the total membership to near 1,500,000.

Mr. Gompers declined to discuss the contents of the report of the council's recommendations.

NATIONAL ECONOMY BUDGET BILL BASIS

Chairman Fess Explains Measure Which President Wilson Vetoed.

Washington, May 14.—A point of national economy alone is the reason for the passage of the budget bill, according to Chairman Simeon D. Fess, of the National Republican Congressional Committee. He says:

"The present bill is the response of the widest interests demanding reasonable economy in governmental expenditures. It completes the budget plan, and is substantially the same measure passed in the last Congress, but killed by a presidential veto. This legislation is economically sound in that it fixes responsibility for estimates and expenditures in the President. Heretofore this responsibility could not be located.

"Under our system the main cost of government is administration, which is under the Executive. Congress, the authorizing and appropriating power, is asked to make available funds for the needs of administration as estimated by the President, the spending power. Up to date neither body is responsible for estimates. Under the law heads of departments report estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury, who reports them to the Congress for its consideration. If the estimates are beyond the available revenues, the Treasury submits a detailed statement to the President that he may advise Congress where to make reductions, or if that can not be done, how to secure additional revenue to meet the needs of the government.

"This bill proposes to require the President whose department makes the expenditures, to be held responsible for the estimates made to Congress. It also makes a marked change by creating an independent audit, the very nucleus of an effective budget system.

"Under the present system the comptroller and the six auditors are appointed by the President, which makes them subject to Executive influence. Because of this practice Congress, responsible for appropriations, has no control over funds after the appropriations are made. It therefore can not follow them to ascertain how they have been applied. Its only recourse is to refuse the appropriation. The auditors need have no fear of Congress if funds are wasted, but refusal to allow expenditures is a criticism of the spending power, the Executive, to whom the auditors are responsible. The auditors are free from the authorizing body, but subject to the spending body. This bill removes from the spending department the right to audit its own books, and requires the audit to be made by an agency wholly independent of the department whose books are being audited. The comptroller is removable only by impeachment or concurrent resolution of Congress."

THE TIDES AND THEIR MANY ECCENTRICITIES

Everybody knows in a general way that the water of the oceans is subject to periodic rise and fall, due to the attraction of the sun and the moon. These movements of the water are known as tides. At rising or flood tide the water rises during a period of about six hours. It remains stationary for a short time, then begins to recede, continuing to fall for the next six hours. The fall is known as ebb tide. Every coastal point has two high and two low tides each day. However, the mean interval between successive high tides is about 12 hours and 26 minutes and the hour of the day at which the water is highest or lowest is later each day by about 52 minutes.

The ancient Greeks and Romans, remarks a writer in the Scientific American, must have been greatly amazed when they left the tideless shores of the Mediterranean and reached the far-off Persian gulf of the English channel where the water rises and falls periodically. By their observations and by questioning the natives they learned the simpler, more elementary fact in connection with the phenomenon.

For many centuries no one knew more about the tides than these classic travelers were able to learn. This was because no one properly understood the cause which lay behind the strange change in the level of the sea. To be sure it was clear that the moon must have something to do with it but the exact connection necessarily remained unknown until Newton discovered the laws of gravitation and of mechanics and so illuminated this very dark place.

The efficient cause of the tides is not the whole attraction of the moon but the difference between the moon's attraction upon the whole solid mass of the earth and on the water of any given part of the sea. These two forces are not equal in amount or parallel in direction.

Hence there is always a small differential effect which tends to lift the otherwise level surface of standing water, now in one direction, now in another.

No rise or fall is perceptible in the water of small pools. In a pool 200 feet in diameter, for instance, the maximum rise would be only about 1.14,600 inch. By using long lines of pipe buried in the ground and half full of water, Prof. Michelson has eliminated disturbances due to wind and weather and thus has measured these changes in level with extraordinary accuracy. In a lake 200 miles across the tide would rise half an inch above the mean level and fall as low, giving a range of one inch. Tides of this sort have been detected in the Great Lakes by taking the average of readings of the water level on many days at the theoretical time of high and low tide and so eliminating the effects of wind and weather which quite overwhelm the minute tides on any given day but "average out" in the mean of years of observation. In seas like the Mediterranean the tides are of much the same nature and have a range of but a few inches except in a few abnormal regions.

In large bodies of water the effects are larger and far more complicated. The oceans cover such large parts of the earth's surface that the tidal forces acting on different parts of them at the same time are quite different. Naturally the continuous changes due to the earth's rotation add to these complications. In spite of these complications, however, the time and height of tides might be calculated if the ocean beds were of uniform depth and regular shape. But they are actually so irregular in form and depth and so cut up by continents and islands that a complete mathematical discussion of the motions of their waters is hopeless.

Yet we know that the moon comes back to approximately the same position as observed from any point on the earth's surface at regular intervals of 24 hours and 51 minutes, which may be called lunar days. Therefore the tidal forces due to the moon repeat themselves over the ocean at this interval, running thru their changes twice, once when the moon is above the horizon and once when it is below. The rise and fall of the tides must necessarily follow suit, rising and falling twice in the interval of a lunar day.

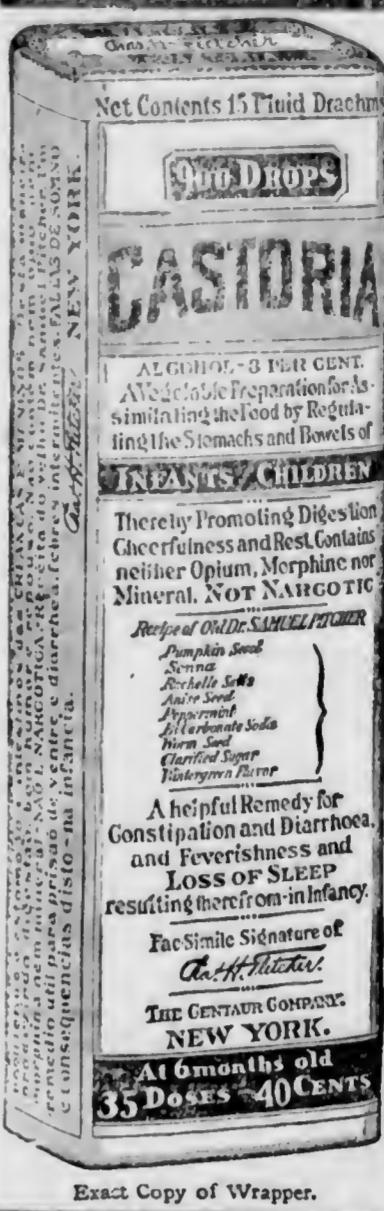
The tides have a much greater range in some parts of the ocean than in others and the time as well as height of high water varies from place to place. The interval between successive high waters, however, is always exactly one-half of a lunar day. A tidal pull is also exerted by the sun but because of its great distance this is less than the pull of the moon. The interval between successive high waters for the solar tides is of course exactly 12 hours. Obviously, therefore, they will alternately get in step with the lunar tides, reinforcing them, and out of step, partially counteracting them. The former of these effects will evidently occur at the time of new moon when the sun and moon are close together in the heavens and are pulling on the sea in the same direction.

It will also happen at full moon when the solar tide has gained half a day on the lunar tide and reinforces the other high water. At both of these times we get the spring tides of large range while midway between, at the quarters of the moon, we get the small neap tides.

The two high tides of any day are not necessarily equal in height nor are the two low ones necessarily equal. This is because the sun when north or south of the celestial equator has at any given hour of the day an altitude above the horizon different from its depression below the horizon at the corresponding hour of the night. The tidal forces in these two cases will be nearly the same direction but will be unequal in amount. Consequently one high water will be higher than the other. Similar effects occur in the case of the moon and we have a "diurnal inequality" in the tides. To account fully for all the changes in the tidal forces numerous other minor oscillations must be considered—most of them small.

If the height of the tide has been observed at a given port at regular intervals for a year or so it is possible to figure out exact information regarding the heights and phases of the 20 or 30 minor tides whose combination represents the actual situation. By calculations based on such records the actual course of tides may be predicted years in advance with surprising accuracy. These calculations involve far too much figuring to be made numerically; the work is done mechanically by an ingenious device which when properly set at the start runs off on a long strip of paper a curve showing the whole course of the tides for year.

The U. S. coast survey uses such a machine for preparing tide tables for the guidance of mariners. Predictions made in this way are quite reliable except when complications



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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
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A CASH OFFER

The Hartford Republican has made a special clubbing rate with the Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal by which we will furnish both papers for one year for the low price of

\$1.75

The Commercial Appeal is one of the largest and best papers in the South and we hope to receive many new subscribers on this offer. One dollar and seventy-five cents cash for both papers. Send in your subscription now. Don't delay.

which no-one can foresee are introduced by exceptional weather conditions, such as a strong wind which blows the waters of a long bay or estuary toward one end.—Pathfinder.

About Rheumatism.

People are learning that it is only a waste of time and money to take medicine internally for chronic and ministerial rheumatism, and about ninety-nine out of a hundred cases are one or the other of these varieties. All that is really necessary to afford relief is to apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely. Try it. It costs but 35 cents per bottle. Large size sixty cents.

HOLD UP GUNBOAT FOR REVOLUTION

The gunboat Harriet was seized by the authorities just as it was leaving the port of London, and it was held on the ground that it was "fitted to be used against the dominions of a friendly state." It was in the command of two Venezuelan generals who had excited suspicion by their many trips from Paris to London. The papers of the boat showed it destined for Bluefields, Nicaragua, but having a quarter of a million dollars worth of guns and ammunition it was believed to be fitted for a gun-running expedition.

Do Your Best.

Everyone should do all he can to provide for his family and in order to do this he must keep his physical system in the best condition possible. No one can reasonably hope to do much when he is half sick a good share of the time. If you are constipated, bilious or troubled with indigestion get a package of Chamberlain's Tablets and follow the plain printed directions, and you will soon be feeling alright and able to do a day's work.

WOMAN'S DOG HOLDS UP SHIP

When the authorities of Montevideo found a dog on board the American steamer Aeolus, which had touched at Rio de Janeiro, they ordered the animal to be killed. But the owner, Miss Muriel Cornelia of New York, announced that they would have to

Telephones



No Need to Wait

I have telephones and supplies in stock. Make a specialty of repair work. If you need Wire, Brackets, Pins, Spools, Insulators, Insulated Wire, Lightning Arresters, Switches, or any part for a telephone, call, write or phone me. A few second hand phones in stock. Mutual phone No. 1.

W. G. Muffett
Beaver Dam, Ky.

CHURCHILL DOWNS

Thoroughbred Horses

MAY 7 to MAY 30

LOUISVILLE

Stakes:

KENTUCKY DERBY Saturday, May 7th

BESTANTE Saturday, May 7th

DARWOOD HANDBA

Wednesday, May 13th

CLARK HANDBA

Saturday, May 14th

KENTUCKY DERIES

Saturday, May 14th

KENTUCKY HANDBA

Saturday, May 21st

SPRING TRIAL

Saturday, May 28th

PROCTOR KNIGHT HANDBA

Monday, May 30th

THE country's oldest course in point of consecutive years of racing, Churchill Downs, opens for 1921 with the assurance of a memorable season.

Never before have there been so many horses of high class quartered at Louisville's historic course; seldom has interest in thoroughbred racing been so keen, and never, perhaps, has it been so wide-spread.

Come and enjoy some of this greatest of sports. In the programs and the arrangements for the comfort of patrons, you will find that the management has done its utmost to make everybody happy.

Kentucky Jockey Club
Churchill Downs Course
Incorporated

The Hartford Republican

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receive no attention.

TELEPHONES

Farmers Mutual..... 59
Cumberland 123

FRIDAY..... MAY 20

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Circuit Judge

We are authorized to announce
R. W. SLACK
a candidate for Judge of the Sixth
Circuit Court District, of Kentucky,
November election, 1921.

For County and District Offices.

We are authorized to announce
the candidacy of the following citi-
zens, subject to the action of the Re-
publican party in the primary election
August 6, 1921:

For Representative.

IRA JONES—Arnold.
W. H. RAIZE—Hartford.
J. S. MASON—Buford.

For Circuit Clerk:

FRANK BLACK—Hartford R. 2.
V. A. MATTHEWS—Fordsville.
O. N. STEWART—Beaver Dam.

For County Judge:

MACK COOK—Hartford.
WINSON SMITH—Select.
W. S. DEAN—Dundee.
R. R. WEDDING—Hartford.

For County Attorney.

OTTO C. MARTIN—Hartford.

For Sheriff.

GEORGE P. JONES—Beda.
G. A. RALPH—Hartford.
B. C. RHOADS—Hartlett.
CAL P. KEOWN—Hartford.
CARL M. TAYLOR—Beaver Dam.
CICERO CROWDER—Select.
T. H. BLACK—Hartford.
MALEN D. HEFLIN—Centertown.

For County Clerk:

ROY H. FOREMAN—West Beaver
Dam.
ISOM MITCHELL—Bell's Run.
SEP T. WILLIAMS—Rob Roy.
MODE SCHROADER—N. Rosine.
J. E. MITCHELL—Dundee.
E. G. BARRASS—Hartford.
M. F. CHUMLEY—McHenry.
JAMES A. TATE—Hartford.
M. A. EMBRY—Hazard.

For Jailer:

CHARLIE SMITH—Hartford, R. 2.
WORTH TICHENOR—Hartford.
JOHN T. KING—Hartford.
S. A. LEE—Sunnydale.
BARNETT L. TINSLEY—Hart-
ford R. F. D. No. 5.
JOHNSON STEWART—McHenry,
Route 1.
NATHANIEL HUDSON—McHenry.

For Tax Commissioner

D. E. WARD—Hartford, Route 3.
ROY F. KEOWN—Fordsville.

For Magistrate,

(District No. 1)
J. P. MCCOY—Hartford Route 2.
J. A. BOLING—Upper East Hart-
ford.

(District No. 2)

W. C. KNOTT—Centertown.
FELIX SHAVER—Ceraulo.
(District No. 3)

N. M. TAYLOR, Cool Springs.
O. E. SCOTT—Prentiss.
Q. B. BROWN—Simmons.
(District No. 4)

J. W. CHEEK—Askins.
(District No. 6)

J. A. EDGE—Dundee.
BUEL MIDKIFF—Hartford, R. 6.

MACK MARTIN—Sulphur Springs.
(District No. 7.)

J. WALTER TAYLOR—Cromwell.
J. N. LOGSDON—Rosine.

It appears that woman, in assuming
the privileges of the ballot has also
civil service orders we are certain-
takn upon herself the duty of bear-
ly very much foisted.

ing the same burden of taxation as
that borne by her brother.

The past several days have been
rather unfavorable for commencement
exercises, as the greater number
of graduates and others participating
had naturally prepared for warmer
weather, in designing gabs to be
worn.

A host were recently predicting,
and we believe that many individuals
in this country actually wished that
Germany would finally reject the Al-
lied demands for reparations, in order
to lay the blame at the door of
President Harding. He had, from a
number of sources, been charged as
being responsible for the delay of the
settlement, but now, that it appears in
such a fair way of adjustment, really
strong articles commending the Pres-
ident's course are to be found with-
in the columns of newspapers formerly
his most adverse critics. His
stand, that Germany should pay to
her utmost limit in just reparations,
we believe helped in the matter.

We all have the eternal habit,
when speaking of a deceased soldier,
one killed in battle or losing his life
in line of duty of saying: "he gave his
life for his Country's cause," when
in fact he did nothing of the kind.
He may have sold it at the dearest
price possible to attain, or lost it—
had it taken from him—because of
his inability to successfully defend it,
but give it? No! never, nothing is
given, that is not one's life, it is sim-
ply lost. We say give or gave, proba-
bly, because there seems to be a bit
more in the way of tenderness or re-
verence attached to the word, but it
does not state the case at all. We
once heard a world-war veteran say
that if anything ever happened to
him while on the firing line he did
not want any one to say that he gave
his life, because it would be an un-
truth, as, if the occasion arose, he
meant to sell it at an involuntary
salo and it would be at the most ex-
acting figures possible to attain. No
direct criticism is meant or implied,
because we find ourselves making the
statement spoken of.

Our neighbor, the Herald, in an
editorial of some length on Harding's
order permitting the appointment of
postmasters from a range of the three
highest upon the eligible list as cer-
tified by the Civil Service Commis-
sion, classes the act as one of pure
partisanship, saying that the Admin-
istration has squarely turned its back
upon the merit system after it had
been fairly tested for four years. The
article states that "more than 13,000
postmasterships are to become the
spoils of victory." The Herald should
have said that some of the 13,000
democrats, or approximately that
number were, or would be in danger
of losing their jobs. It is a very
natural course the Democrats would
wish to pursue, that is, to permit the
faithful and untarried to hold for
life, jobs which President Wilson en-
deavored to make secure, after prac-
tically all offices were filled by loy-
al and partisan Democrats. We know
a little bit about civil service, such
as has been dished out in our im-
mediate section, and we know that
somehow or other a Democrat has
always managed to get the plum
when the bush had been shaken. It
has even been practiced down to rural
carriers. If you were not a Dem-
ocrat, you need not apply, because
you did not get anywhere. We think
we can give the Herald one instance
where an examination was called to
fill a vacancy, made so by the expira-
tion of the postmaster's term, where-
in two or more Republicans took the
examination, made the required
grades and went upon the eligible
list, and a Democrat who took the
examination failed altogether in the
test managed to get the office. He
was however a good party worker and
the spoils system seems to have work-
ed in that particular case. Another
instance, we believe we can give, is
where five or more had undergone
the examination and were placed upon
the eligible list. A certain gentle-
man, one who stood fifth upon the
list landed the office though. He
like the other gentleman who failed,
was a splendid party worker. More
of the spoils system. Does the Her-
ald, deep down in its heart, believe
that of all the Democrats, now hold-
ing postmasterships, they stood f-
upon the list? It is all mighty nice
and high-sounding to talk about
spoils, the merit system, fair tests for
four years and shaking the plum
trees, when every office in the land,
or practically all of them that are
worth while, are in the hands of Dem-
ocrats. We have information of
just two Republicans in Kentucky
who were appointed by the Wilson
Administration, and they have a bit
of history connected with them. If
the recent Democratic Administra-
tion did not resort to the spoils system,
and then try to everlastinglly bind it
up and hedge it about by so-called
civil service orders we are certain-
takn upon herself the duty of bear-
ly very much foisted.

General grumbling at what we are
prone to term the payment of exorbit-
ant taxes has become a habit with a
large majority of all. We do not
presume that any sane, progressive
person, at heart, objects to the pay-
ment of taxes when anything like
value received is the reward for mon-
ey thus paid. It is not so much the
amount we pay, but rather what we
receive in return. We take it that
no man would hesitate to assume a fi-
nancial obligation for a thousand dol-
lars if he could be reasonably certain
that he was to receive a thousand and
five dollars in return. Then too, all
people who amount to anything
whatever, really spend a lot of money
for which they do not expect any
returns, when financially considered. A
large portion of our expenditures are
for things and matters which add
only to our pleasure and comfort,
absolutely of no use whatever, ap-
parently, in so far as producing or
adding to our revenue. But these
things are necessary to health, and
general good morale, without which
the average man or woman would be-
come useless to the community and
useless to his or her family, not only
useless, but to a great or less extent
most certain to become a positive de-
triment. Taxes, like the expendi-
tures we make for things in life which
the eave man did without are a neces-
sity, they are for community better-
ment, in fact for community necessities.
We can not expect to secure
one-hundred cents worth of actual
and direct returns for a dollar paid,
because in our system of assessing,
levying, collecting and spending, how-
ever honestly handled, there is a cer-
tain amount of what we may term
overhead cost attached, that must be
deducted from the sum paid in, but
the balance ought to and does most
generally measure the sum total of
direct benefits derived to the aver-
age individual. If we personally fail
to receive the benefits it is probably
our fault and the community as a
whole profits above the individual.
Failure to receive benefits tho, is
purely imaginary. No normal per-
son fails in receiving benefits, tho
some possibly can't see it, while others
simply will not admit it. Properly
assessed, and there can be no doubt of the fact that
honesty is the general rule, receive
on an average, benefit from taxes
paid according to their individual
worth measured either in dollars or
otherwise. The larger the property
owner, the larger his responsibilities
and by that much more does he need
to be located in a progressive and up-
to-date community, one where modern
conveniences and good govern-
ment is noticeable upon every hand,
otherwise his property values are
certain to shrink to the minimum,
this is especially true if the property
is of the tangible variety. The men
of means should be the last to grum-
ble about taxation, for by the fruits of
taxation only, are they enabled to
maintain values, and make advance-
ment. The same rules applying to
the smallest taxing district are ap-
plicable to the largest as well,
which goes all the way up to the Na-
tion.

Report of the condition of
The Rockport Deposit Bank
doing business at the town of Rock-
port, Ky., County of Ohio, State
of Kentucky, at the close of
business on May 7, 1921.

RESOURCES
Loans and Discounts ... \$ 63,295.99
Overdrafts, secured and
unsecured, (seured). 1,353.40
Stocks bonds and other
securities 17,650.00
Due from banks 14,334.29
Cash on hand 3,129.72
Banking House, Furni-
ture and Fixtures 4,500.00
Total \$104,293.40

LIABILITIES
Capital Stock paid in, in
cash \$ 15,000.00
Surplus Fund 6,700.00
Undivided profits, less ex-
penses and taxes paid 729.25
Deposits subject
to check \$60,025.69
Demand Certif-
icates of
Deposit \$21,550.07
Cashier's checks
outstanding.. 288.39 81,864.15

Total \$104,293.40

State of Kentucky))Set.

County of Ohio)

We, A. D. Park and S. L. Mason,
President and Cashier of the above
named Bank, do solemnly swear that
the above statement is true to the
best of our knowledge and belief.

A. D. PARK, President,
S. L. MASON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 14th day of May, 1921.

L. T. REID, N. P.

My commission expires Apr. 22, 1922

Correct—Attest:

A. D. PARK,
S. L. MASON,
J. S. DANKS,
Directors.

COOPER BROS.

The New Spirit is But The Old American Pluck, Grit
and Energy Put to the Front.

A MESSAGE TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

We have looked through the big lines of Merchandise for Spring and
Summer and have them in the house for you to see. We have them at the
right price, and of the best values.

We are receiving new goods daily, and of the newest fashions, both in
Ladies' and Gents' from head to foot.

If you want Ladies' Hats, we have a complete line of the latest.

If you want Gents' Suits, Hats or Caps. We have a complete line of
Clothing, and all we ask you to do is to come and give us a look.

We have the Thoroughbred and Worth Hats and Caps—the line that sells
itself.

In fact, we have what you want in most any line, if you want to dress
yourself, your family or your home. Come and look through our big store.

COOPER BROS.

Beaver Dam, Ky.

AMERICAN LEGION NEWS OF INTEREST

A hallowed mantle of the Grand
Army of the Republic falls upon the
young shoulders of the American Leg-
ion on Memorial Day of this year.
Blue-uniformed, with medals upon
his breast, the white-haired veteran
of the Civil War made the Memorial
Day round of the school houses in
former years. This year it is the
Legion members who will visit the
school houses in many communities,
telling of a different conflict—but
teaching the same lessons.

In St. Paul, Minn., the Legion has
assumed the task at the request of
the G. A. R. itself. Post No. 8 will
send 100 men to address the school
children of the city and its vicinity.

Andernach, on the Rhine, Ger-
many, where the Boche maidens are
the prettiest, once the heart of the
thriving Iron Cross market, is the
second stronghold in the German
Empire to be occupied by the Amer-
ican Legion. The new post is
Andernach Post No. 5. Andernach
was headquarters of the Third Division
in Third Army days, and now
quarters the Second Brigade of the
American army of occupation. Amer-
ico Post No. 4, of the Legion is situ-
ated in Coblenz.

Alfred E. Domeran, a member of
Stewart Whiting Hooyer Post of the
American Legion at West Point, N. Y.,
heard the call of the Army but found
that reenlisting had stopped. As sec-
ond choice, he went back to the farm
in Virginia. A few days later, while
plowing he turned up a copper pot
containing \$15,000 in old gold and
silver coins.

An investigation conducted by the
Indiana Department of the American
Legion in regard to conditions at
Valparaiso University, charged by its
president, who later resigned, with
being a "hotbed of Bolshevism" re-
sulted in the stain of un-Americanism
being removed from the school. The
head of the student body is an ex-
service man and fifty-two of the stu-
dents are Legion members. The
Government recently closed a con-
tract for the education of 500 more
disabled veterans at "the poor man's
Harvard."

A military band from Jefferson
Barracks, Missouri, with American
and American Legion flags in a pro-
cession, was passing through the ce-
ntral section of St. Louis. As they
neared a prominent corner, a man
yelled out: "I'll bet this two dollar
bill that I won't take off my hat for
those flags."

He lost to a Legion man nearby.
Likewise he lost his hat, which hit
the street with such force that fur-
ther use was out of the question.

A gain of seventy-six new units of
the American Legion's Women's Aux-
iliary last week raises the national total
to 2,747 units.

"There is not the least doubt in
my mind that if it had not been for
the determined stand of the Ameri-
can Legion, Zimmer and I would still

be in prison," writes Sergeant Naef,

this place. Mr. Henry French spea-
k with Mr. L. D. French, of East View
Mr. Edwin Blair took the county
school examination at Hartford Fri-
day and Saturday.

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LADIES

Oxfords and Strap Slippers	\$4.00 to \$10.00
Silk Hose, all shades	\$1.00 to \$3.50
Georgette Blouses	\$4.00 to \$10.00
Silk Dresses	\$15.00 to \$35.00
House Dresses	\$1.00 to \$2.50
Kimonas	\$2.50
Middy Blouses	\$1.25 to \$3.50
Silk Teddies	\$2.50 to \$3.50
Silk Underskirts	\$4.00 to \$6.00
Silk Camisoles	\$1.00 to \$2.50
Corsets	\$1.50 to \$5.50
Combination Suits50c to \$2.50
Silks, all shades, per yard	\$1.75 to \$3.00
Fancy Voiles, per yard	50c, 75c and \$1.00
Crepe de Chine, per yard	\$2.00
Shirting Silks, 36 inch wide, per yard	\$1.00
Soft Silk, per yard50c to \$1.00
Ladies' Hats	\$1.50 to \$10.00

FOR MEN

Brown and Black Oxfords	\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00
Men's Silk Sox	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Men's Lisle Sox50c to 75c
Silk Shirts	\$5.00 to \$6.00
Men's Soft Shirts	\$1.50 to \$4.00
Wash Ties25c
Silk Ties50c, 75c, \$1.00
Union Suits	\$1.00
Men's Suits,	\$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00
Panama Hats	\$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00
Yacht Hats	\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00
Sox Supporters25c, .35c, .50c
Men's Belts50c to \$2.50
Suspenders50c, 75c, \$1.00
Men's Caps	\$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.00
Only suggestions. Call and see our lines. Courteous salespeople to wait on you. We want your business, and invite comparison.	

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

The Hartford Republican

FRIDAY MAY 20

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

Furniture and Queenware, 4212
J. D. WILLIAMS & SONS.

Walter Burden, Marshal of Fordsville, was in town Monday.

Plenty of Red Spot Paint and Varnish Stains at ACTON BROS. 4702

Davenettes, Davenett Suits—some classy ones at ACTON BROS. 4712

SCREEN DOORS—Various sizes, at bargain prices. 4714

WILLIAMS & TAYLOR.

Hon. Alvin S. Bennett of Louisville, spent last week end here with relatives.

Get your Goodyear Auto Casings at a big reduction in price of ACTON BROS. 4712

Highest Cash Prices paid for eggs and poultry. W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

You can get your horses shod with plain shoes for \$1.50 at GILLESPIE BROS.

Mr. Robert Mason, of Buford, went to Louisville Monday, returning Tuesday afternoon.

We have field fence, rabbit, poultry and barbed wire fence. 4712

W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mrs. W. C. Blankenship returned Wednesday from Louisville, where she had gone Monday.

Hercules and Delker Buggies. J. D. WILLIAMS & SONS, 4212 S. Corner Main St. Beaver Dam.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Riley returned Wednesday from Louisville, where they had spent a few days.

Mr. Curtis Maples of Rockport, was the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. W. C. Amrose, last Thursday.

For Rugs, such as Ardley's Axminster, Tapestry, Brussels and Linoleum see ACTON BROS.

Judge W. H. Barnes, made a business trip to Island, Wednesday.

Mrs. Helen Iglenhart of near town, is visiting relatives in Owensboro.

Mr. J. W. Duvall of McHenry, was a visitor at this office Monday, while in town.

Miss Lourene Collins, of Greenville, spent the week-end here with her parents.

Red Spot Paint is just what you need—none better. See ACTON BROS.

Miss Mary Louise Mitchell of Dundee, visited Miss Helen Westerfield, City, this week.

Mrs. Louella Johnson, of Livermore, was a guest recently of Miss Mayme Bennett, City.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schroader, of near Olaton, were in town last weekend and while here visited this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Foreman, of Hazard, are the parents of a fine boy borne into their home on May 5.

WANTED TO TRADE—An automobile for good saddle and harness horse. 4712

Dr. L. B. Bean, Hartford, Ky.

Mr. J. A. Clark, of Owensboro, arrived here Wednesday to spend several days with his son, Mr. R. A. Clark.

Mrs. Mrs. Maddox of Livermore, is here for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Ellis Foster and Mr. Foster.

Mrs. Dewey Ward, of Owensboro, will return home today after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Eldred Croftree.

Mr. T. E. McQuary and little son and daughter, of Bells' Run, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Gillespie yesterday.

Mr. W. G. Bennett and daughter, Miss Esther, returned last week-end from Florida, where they had spent the winter.

Have you done your spring house cleaning? We have all the implements with which to do it. Brooms, mops, soap and washing powders of all kinds. WILLIAMS & TAYLOR.

See us for all kinds of grass and field seeds. Quality first.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Miss Nouatt Itheads of Owensboro, visited friends and relatives in Hartford Saturday to Monday.

Miss Violet Allen, of the Washington county, has been the guest of friends here during commencement.

Messrs. J. T. Itenfrow, Clarence Arnold, Willie Stratton and Ira Jones of Itenfrow, were in Hartford Monday on business.

Quite a number from out in the County were in town Monday, in attendance of the special term of the County Court.

Mrs. W. C. Bennett of Owensboro, spent last week-end with friends and relatives at Beda, and attended services at that place Sunday.

Mrs. J. E. Davidson, assisted by her son, William Alford, has been dispensing the mail on Route 1, during the illness of Mr. Davidson.

C. H. White of Flint Springs, constable of the Cromwell District, has tendered his resignation to the County Judge, which has been accepted.

Mrs. S. C. Pirtle of Madisonville, came up Sunday to spend two or three weeks with friends and relatives in Hartford and surrounding communities.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Williams, City, are the parents of a wee girl, born Tuesday, at the home of Mrs. Williams' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Lauerne.

Mr. Smith Kelley, lately of Steubenville, Ohio, but now of Owensboro, spent Monday and Tuesday of this week with relatives and friends in Hartford.

Mr. John Taylor, who has been in a Waverly Hills Sanatorium, Louisville for some time, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Howard Ellis and Mr. Ellis, City.

Mrs. E. L. Wilson of Providence, arrived in Hartford Tuesday to spend ten days or two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. T. T. Frazier and Rev. Frazier.

Miss Ora Williams, who has resided with Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Keown for some time, went to Centertown Tuesday, where she will make an extended visit with relatives.

Messrs. J. A. Bellamy of Deanfield and Virge Hocker of Beaver Dam, were in attendance of the session of the County Board of Drainage Commissioners Tuesday, at this place.

Mr. A. P. King, who has been residing in Owensboro for some time, recently arrived in Hartford, and will make his home with his daughter, Mrs. E. Crabtree and Mr. Crabtree.

Mrs. Frank Days of Chrisman, Ill., is spending this week with her sister and brother, Mrs. John A. Duke and Dr. J. H. Pirtle and their families, City, and other relatives in Dundee.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Barnard and family of Dundee, were guests of Supt. and Mrs. E. S. Howard, City, Wednesday night and attended the commencement exercises while here.

Miss Martha Stephenson, who has been a member of the faculty in the Hartford High School during the past year will leave today for Nashville, Tenn., where she will enter the Peabody Institute.

On and after this date we will make round trips to Owensboro three times each week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, with our truck. Will haul freight and packages. 4712

LIKENS & LEACH.

James' S. C. White Leghorns—the egg machine. Flock headed by "Farris" strain cocks. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 50; \$10.00 per 100.

MRS. O. B. JAMES' Poultry Farm, Centertown, Ky.

Mr. J. E. Davison, carrier on Route No. 1, has been confined to his home during the past several days on account of illness. We are glad to state however, that he is able to sit up a part of the time now.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Heavrin, accompanied by Mr. H. F. Lowe and daughter, Miss Wilma, went to Owensboro yesterday. Miss Lowe is suffering from pneumonia.

Mrs. Roxie Hocker, of Centertown, is visiting her uncle, Mr. Tom Ragland.

Quite a number from this place attended Church services at Render Mine Sunday, conducted by Rev. Marlow, Gommons and Randall.

PORTO RICO and NANCY HALLS, Fine plants. 200 for \$1.00; 500 \$1.75; 1,000 \$2.75, by mail postpaid. Express collect \$2.00 per M. Tomato plants same price. Plant circular free.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Porto Rico and Nancy Hall, Fine plants. 200 for \$1.00; 500 \$1.75; 1,000 \$2.75, by mail postpaid. Express collect \$2.00 per M. Tomato plants same price. Plant circular free.

FRUITVALE NURSERIES

Albany, Alabama.

Miss Sadie Allen, who resides with her grandmother, Mrs. Florence Allen, City, will leave tomorrow or Monday for Stillwater and Chandler, Oklahoma, where she will visit her father, Mr. Clarence Allen and other relatives.

Public Sale—Every Second and Fourth Saturday in each month, we will hold a Public Sale at the Court House Square, Hartford, Ky. Bring in anything you have to sell and we will find you a buyer.

PARKS & YEISER,
Hartford, Ky.

Mr. Charles Lunford and family, who have resided in Hartford since last fall, moved yesterday to Martwick, where they will make their future home. Mr. Lunford sold his stock of confectionaries and restaurant fixtures and appliances to Loney Minton.

International Cultivators—It takes a man to operate other cultivators, but any eighth or ten year old child can operate the International. It has 6 shovels and 2 disc harrows. It has no equal. The price is right.

44t4 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

The remains of John Crowe, who lost his life in his Country's service during the late war, in the latter part of September 1918, was recently exhumed from the battle fields of France and returned to Fordsville, arriving there last Saturday, where re-interment took place.

Accordion Pleating, box or knife plenting, skirts under 20 inches 75c, over 20 inches \$1.25, postpaid. Hemstitching 10c yard, thread free. Covered buttons. Send for catalogue and general information.

MRS. MELOAN'S Pleating House, 4612 Murray, Ky.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bean gave them a surprise Sunday, when they gathered in at their home during their absence at Sunday School and church. All of their children and grandchildren were present on their arrival at home and a good dinner had been prepared, ready for service soon after their return.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Griffin and Miss Kathryn Craig, of Ensor, will arrive in Hartford tomorrow and will be the guests of Mrs. Maggie Griffin until Monday, when they will return home, accompanied by Mrs. Griffin, who will spend some ten days with these and other relatives in Daviess County.

MOTHERS DAY

Mothers Day Services will be held at Hickory Church May 22, Prof. Reynolds of Greenville, will have charge of the singing and the program. Rev. L. D. Harrel, the pastor, will preach at eleven o'clock. Everybody bring a lunch and come to spend the day.

DOUBLE WEDDING IS STAGED AT DUNDEE

Mr. M. H. Thompson, of Horton, and Miss Nella Alford of Rosine, and Mr. J. T. Smith of Horton and Miss Mayme Leach of Rosine, journeyed to the home of Rev. H. S. Gillette, Dundee, Wednesday afternoon, where they formed the principals in a double wedding, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Gillette.

Each of the young people are popular and have many friends who wish them well in their new relations assumed on this important date. Miss Alford is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Alford, who formerly resided in this place.

Mrs. John Allen and daughter of Beaver Dam, spent last week in Rosine, visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Peach, of William's Mines visited Mrs. Peach's sister, Mrs. Dave Allen, Sunday.

Mr. Harrison Peach and family visited her sister and mother, Mrs. Lang and Mrs. Cummings, this week.

Mr. Tom Ragland's son, Homer, is suffering from pneumonia.

Mrs. Roxie Hocker, of Centertown, is visiting her uncle, Mr. Tom Ragland.

Quite a number from this place attended Church services at Render Mine Sunday, conducted by Rev. Marlow, Gommons and Randall.

It has been discovered that flies are very sensitive to certain odors and that they will take pains to avoid places where they prevail.

Lavender

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Potato Crust Well Liked For Use In Meat Pies.

Some of the war-time wheat-saving dishes have proved better than the foods for which they were substituted. Potato crust for meat pie, for instance, as tested in the Experimental Kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture, is declared by many persons to be better than the ordinary pastry.

1 cup hot rice potato.
One-half cup shortening.
One-half cup milk.
2 cups flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
1 teaspoon salt.
One-fourth cup flour to roll out.

To the hot rice potato add the shortening and the milk. Sift in the dry ingredients and mix well. Roll the crust to the desired thickness, line the inside rim of the baking dish with it, pour in the filling of meat and vegetables, and cover the dish with the crust. This amount will be sufficient to cover a 10-inch casserole.

.... POTATO THISTLE.

Line a dish around the sides with mashed potatoes prepared as for the table, then fill with minced lamb, veal or any other left-over meat, well seasoned, and cover the top with mashed potatoes and crisscross with a knife. Put in oven and brown.

This is an economical way of using up left-over meat and potatoes. Creamed codfish or creamed smoked fish, or, for a change, chipped dried beef, with the potatoes are also good combinations.

Leguminous Hays Are Best Roughage For Dairy Cows.

The best kinds of dry roughage for feeding dairy cows in connection with corn silage or roots are leguminous hays, such as alfalfa, red, crimson, or alsike clover, and soy-bean or cowpea hay. In the opinion of experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, while corn silage is an excellent feed, it is not a balanced one, as it does not contain sufficient protein and mineral matter to meet fully the requirements of the cow. The leguminous hays, in addition to being very palatable, tend to correct this deficiency. They are also among the best and cheapest sources of protein.

One or more of these hays can be grown on practically any farm. In addition to their value for feeding purposes, they improve the soil in which they grow. Hay from Canada field peas, sown with oats to prevent the peas from lodging, also makes an excellent roughage.

Corn stover, sorghum, etc., also find a good market through the dairy cow. This class of roughage is low in protein, however, and when it is used the grain ration must be richer in this element.

No positive rule can be laid down as to the quantity of dry roughage that should be fed, but from 6 to 12 pounds a day for each cow, in addition to silage, will be found satisfactory in most cases.

When the dry roughage is of poor quality, such as coarse, woody hay or a poor grade of cornstover, a large portion can often be given to advantage, allowing the cow to pick out the best and using the rejected part for bedding. With this quantity of dry roughage the cow will take, according to her size, from 25 to 50 pounds of silage. This may be considered as a guide for feeding to apply when the roughage is grown on the farm. When everything has to be purchased, it is often more economical to limit the quantity of roughage fed and increase the grain ration.

An officer was inspecting at one of the camps when he came upon a big, round-eyed private doing sentry duty with a gun that he held in anything but the approved manner.

"Don't you know better," demanded the officer, "than to point an empty gun at me?"

"But it ain't empty, sir" protested the private. "It's loaded!"—Youth's Companion.

Roots Furnish Succulent Feed For Small Dairies.

With the development of the silo many dairy cow owners have overlooked the value of roots as a succulent feed for cattle. Mangel-wurzel, beets, carrots, and turnips are the principal roots grown for this purpose. They are particularly adopted to the cooler and more moist portions of the country. The principal drawback to their use is the labor of growing, harvesting and storing them. On the other hand, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, root crops have a distinct advantage for small dairies, as it is generally accepted that a silo will not prove economical where less than six animals are being fed. Roots may be stored in a proper cellar, or buried in the ground, and can be taken out in any desired quantity with

cut injury to the remainder.

A surprising amount of roots can be produced on a small acreage. A yield of 25 tons per acre of mangel-wurzel is nothing unusual, while in England, where roots are used almost entirely to supply succulent food, the yield per acre is increased still further by intensive farming.

Other kinds of beets, and also turnips and carrots may be used. Turnips, however, should be fed after milking rather than before, as they give a bad flavor to the product. Yellow carrots impart a desirable color to the milk. For feeding purposes the mangels will probably be found the most practical beet.

Among carrots, the Long Orange is recommended because of its large size and heavy yield. It forms a long, thick root, and is very easily grown. The White Vossages or Belgian is grown exclusively for stock, and is an even heavier yielder. The rutabaga is recommended as a good turnip. The same soils and methods of cultivating are adapted to all three kinds of roots.

The soil should be well enriched, and should be one that warms up quickly in the spring. Most growers regard sandy loam as best adapted to the culture of root crops, this being particularly true of the early spring crop. For later crops heavy soils can be employed, and muck soils are widely used for the midsummer and fall crops. Land that is in good physical condition as the result of early and proper handling, well supplied with available plant food and rich in organic matter, is essential to best results. Applications of stable manure at the rate of 20 to 30 tons per acre are advisable, and this may profitably be supplemented by the use of commercial fertilizer containing at least 2 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 per cent potash.

The seed is sown in rows at least 30 inches apart if horse cultivation is practiced, but under hand cultivation they need not be more than 15 to 18 inches. Ordinarily about 6 pounds of beet seed per acre is required. Seed is ordinarily covered to a depth of 3-4 to 1 inch. As beet seed is rather slow in germination, the practice of sowing some quick-sprouting seed along with it is sometimes followed. These plants serve as markers for the rows before the beets are up, so that cultivation may be begun before the beets show above the ground.

Beet seeds come in clusters, and it is inevitable that thinning by hand will be required. Plants should be given just room enough in the row to grow comfortably, usually about 6 inches apart.

Roots intended for winter storage are allowed to stand in the field until just before heavy autumn frosts occur, when they are pulled and stored in pits or cellars requiring much the same treatment as potatoes and similar root crops.

From 20 to 25 pounds of sliced or pulped roots, with a proper grain ration and dry forage, is a day's ration for an ordinary dairy cow. Thus it will be seen that 1 and one-half tons will carry a cow thru the usual five months winter weather. An acre or two of beets, carrots and turnips will be enough to supply any herd which is not large enough to make a silo profitable. With the development of the sugar-beet industry many implements and methods of culture have been devised which reduce the labor required to grow root crops.

Eat Fruit And Keep Well.

Fruit is food. It supplies some sugar and the important mineral matters, mild fruit acids, and citamines, says experts in the United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Home Economics. These food substances help to keep the body in good health and to prevent constipation.

Use fresh fruit whenever possible and can the surplus. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, oranges, grapefruit, grapes, bananas, avocados, berries—the list is very long.

Somewhere in the United States some of them are always in season, and some are in market everywhere much of the time.

Use dried fruits, either home dried or those on sale almost everywhere.

Soak prunes, dried apples, dried apricots in water overnight and cook them long enough to make them tender.

Use dates, figs, or raisins. These are very good added to breakfast cereals 10 minutes before taking it from the stove.

Teach Chicks To Roost When 8 to 12 Weeks Old.

It is often advisable to teach the chicks to roost when 8 to 12 weeks of age, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. When they are allowed to remain on the floor it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding.

If wide roosts—3

to 4 inches—are used, there is but little, if any, more danger of crooked breasts than if the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor.

The chicks can generally be taught to roost by putting the perch near the floor, but if this plan is inconvenient or does not prove effective, the chicks may be placed on the perch after dark for a few nights until they have learned to go there of their own accord. When a large number of chicks are brooded together around a brooder stove it is a good plan to place roosts in the house when the chicks are 4 to 5 weeks old so that the larger and stronger chicks will start using the roosts while the weaker chicks still stay around the brooder hover.

For a Weak Stomach.

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

TRY TO MOB GERMANS.

After the taking of testimony in the cases of several German officers charged with cruelty to prisoners of the allies during the war, a mob formed and tried to get possession of Herr Schroeder, the German counsel for the accused. The testimony is to be used at Leipzig, where the trials are to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Versailles. Witnesses told that one Capt. Muller, in charge of a prison camp near St. Quentin, herded 1000 men into three huts where conditions were so bad and food so scarce that many died. The captain was also accused of riding down prisoners while on parade.

WEEKS ASKS FOR ARMY OF 175,000

Washington, May 13.—An army appropriation bill carrying nearly \$350,000,000 and providing for an army of not less than 175,000 men was advocated today by Secretary Weeks before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The committee had up for consideration the army bill passed by the House, which provided appropriations totaling \$320,000,000 and an army of 150,000 enlisted men.

The provision of the House for an average army of 150,000 for the next fiscal year, Secretary Weeks asserted, would necessitate alteration in the military establishment as arranged under the army reorganization act, and "strong-arm methods" of "discharge" to bring down the present enlisted strength. He added that if the House figures were allowed to stand it would "seriously cripple the army."

The appropriation of \$346,700,000 as provided in the army bill passed by the last Congress but vetoed by President Wilson, Mr. Weeks told the committee, would be satisfactory provided Congress allowed an army of 175,000 men.

Reduction of the army to an average of 150,000 men for next year, Mr. Weeks said, would mean that to scale the present enlisted strength of 230,000 men down to that average would mean to reduce it at some period of the year to 126,000 men. This low figure, he added, would mean an army with a fighting strength of 70,000 men and infantry companies of eighty men each.

The War Secretary, altho questioned by committee members, refused to discuss the possibility of withdrawal of the American forces on the Rhine.

FRENCH FIGHT OVER NAPOLEON CELEBRATION

Napoleon died at St. Helena, May 5, 1821. Preparations were made throughout France for the celebration of the anniversary this year but in the midst of the plans a strong opposition developed among the radicals and socialists, who claimed that the demonstration would be undemocratic and unrepresentative.

The League for the Protection of Men's Citizenship Rights issued a protest asking its members to refrain from participation. The mayor of Lyon, who is a member of the chamber of deputies, resigned from the committee of celebration on the ground that the manifestation was degenerating to a political one.

Suggestion for a Camping Trip.

Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy before leaving home. As a rule it cannot be obtained when on a hunting or fishing trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamships and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you.

REAVIS FOR FARMERS.

Washington, May 17—Representative Frank Reavis, of Nebraska, one of the Republican leaders of the House, is decidedly for the farmer. In defending the bill permitting agricultural associations under the law he said:

"I come from a district that is almost exclusively agricultural. I favor this proposition because I believe in the first instance it will prove beneficial to those whom I represent. I favor it because I hope that it will increase the price of their products.

"The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Walsh) is no more unselfish in his opposition to this than

I am going away tomorrow. Are you sorry?

She—Yes; I thought you might be going away tonight.

AID FARM LOANS INSISTS NELSON

Member of Congress is for Revolving Fund of Fifty-Million Dollars.

Washington, May 11.—Nation-wide financial aid for the farmers is contained in a bill introduced in the House by Representative A. P. Nelson, of Wisconsin, who has enlisted the support of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and the Farm Loan Board, as well as several of the presidents of Federal land banks.

In this bill it is proposed that there shall be created in the Treasury a revolving fund of fifty million dollars, which shall relieve the long-term farm-loan situation and release capital for short-term paper, so as to enable the farmers to improve their property, extend their live stock and purchase implements.

Mr. Nelson intends that the deposits throughout the country of the \$50,000,000 fund provided by the government shall be secured by Federal farm-loan bonds or other securities to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount equal to said deposits, such securities to bear interest at a rate which shall be one-half of one per cent in excess of the rate borne by the last bond issue of the bank in which such deposits are made.

"I know of nothing more important in national legislation at the present time than enhancing the agricultural interest of the country and carrying it over its present depressing condition," said Mr. Nelson, in explanation of his measure. "The farmer purchases 80 per cent of the manufactured articles of the nation. He cannot have purchasing power unless he has extension of credits. Private banks are running along so closely that they cannot well extend it. Therefore, the government must add assistance. The Federal Farm system has worked well, but in this emergency it cannot function unless the Republican majority in Congress comes to its assistance as I have suggested, and I have met with such unqualified sympathy for the farmer and such endorsement of this project on the part of Republican leaders that I am sure something will be done."

Barbed wire cuts ragged wounds, collar and harness galls heal up quickly when Ballard's Snow Liniment is applied. It is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Ohio Drug Co.

HARTFORD.

Meets first Tuesday in April and October.

1st District—Ed Shown, Hartford, Route 3.

2nd District—Sam L. Stevens, Beaver Dam.

3rd District—Q. B. Brown, Simmons.

4th District—G. W. Rowe, Center-town.

5th District—W. C. Daugherty, Balzer-ton.

6th District—W. S. Dean, Dundee.

7th District—B. F. Rice, Fordsville.

8th District—B. C. Rhoades, Hartford, Route 5.

HARTFORD.

Mayor—J. E. Bean.

Clerk—J. A. Howard.

Police Judge—C. M. Crowe.

Marshal—E. P. Casebeer.

ROCKPORT.

Chmn. Board—W. G. Her.

Clerk—N. H. Bratcher.

Police Judge—S. L. Fulker.

Marshal—Ed. J. Bratcher.

DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—R. W. Slack, Owensboro.

Com'th. Attorney—C. E. Smith, Hartford.

Clerk—A. C. Porter, Hartford.

Master Commissioner—Otto C. Martin, Hartford.

Trustee Jury Fund—Cal P. Keown, Hartford.

1st Monday in March—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

1st Monday in May—12 days—Civil.

1st Monday in July—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

3d Monday in September—12 days—Civil.

4th Monday in November—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

COUNTY COURT.

Meets first Monday in each month.

Judge—Mack Cook.

County Att'y.—A. D. Kirk.

Clerk—C. M. Blankenship.

Sheriff—S. A. Bratcher.

Superintendent—E. S. Howard.

Jailer—Worth Tichenor.

Tax Commissioner—D. E. Ward.

Surveyor—C. S. Morley.

Coroner—E. P. Rodgers.

FISCAL COURT.

Meets first Tuesday in April and October.

1st District—Ed Shown, Hartford,

Route 3.

2nd District—Sam L. Stevens, Beaver Dam.

3rd District—Q. B. Brown, Simmons.

4th District—G. W. Rowe, Center-

town.

5th District—W. C. Daugherty, Bal-

zertown.

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NASHVILLE MAN GAINS 20 POUNDS

Night Watchman Luckett Says He Feels Like a Different Man Since Taking Tanlac.

It certainly is remarkable that a man sixty-nine years of age should gain twenty pounds in weight, but that is just what Benjamin A. Luckett says he did by taking Tanlac. Mr. Luckett is night watchman for the White Trunk and Bag Co., and lives at 4801 Tennessee St., West Nashville, Tenn.

"My health began to fail about two years ago. I had no appetite and what little I did eat gave me considerable discomfort, afterwards, especially from gas that formed in my stomach which gave me a tight stuffy feeling. I had an awful pain across the small of my back and my kidneys bothered me a good deal.

"I lost thirteen pounds in weight and was going down hill so fast I became worried and discouraged. It was lucky for me I started on Tanlac when I did, for it suited my case exactly. I am feeling like a different man now. I have such a big appetite I intend to get a bigger lunch basket. Everything I eat agrees with me and I have gained twenty pounds in weight. I'm on this job every night now feeling just fine."

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER.

Pat: "An' what did your ould woman say when ye come in at 3 o'clock this mornin'?"

Mike: "Sure, the darlin' soul never said a word. An' I was goin' to have them two front teeth pulled out anyways."—American Legion.

ORDERS OHIO COUNTY COURT REGULAR TERM: MAY 2nd, 1921

Iloa. Mack Cook, J. O. C. C., Presiding. In re-change in boundary of Sulphur Springs and Sunnydale voting precincts;

This day came Fonz Mckiff, Will Hinton, E. F. Gabbert, J. W. Kirk, Tice Lanker and others, being legal voters in Sulphur Springs and Sunnydale voting precincts, and moved the court to have the boundaries of said precincts changed and the court being sufficiently advised, and being personally advised of the necessity for said change, sustained the motion of said applicants, and it is now ordered and adjudged by the court that the line dividing said precincts be changed and that the lines when changed be as follows:

Beginning at Rough Creek at State Riffle; theee running a straight line, in southerly direction to the Hartford and Dundee public road at Will Hinton's leaving the said Will Hinton's house in Sulphur Springs voting precinct; thence down the Hartford and Dundee public road as it meanders toward Hartford, to the dividing line between Sulphur Springs, Sunnydale and east Hartford voting precincts, near Sarah Lee's on said road, leaving all voters living on the south side of said public road in Sulphur Springs voting precinct, and all voters residing on the north side of said road in Sunnydale voting precinct, thence running from said road following the East Hartford precinct line to Rough River creek near Combs' bridge.

It is further ordered by the court that Sulphur Springs voting precinct be known as Sulphur Springs voting precinct No. 4, and that Sunnydale voting precinct be known as Sunnydale voting precinct No. 36, and it is further ordered and adjudged by the court, that the voting place in Sulphur Springs voting precinct No. 4, be and it is hereby changed from Dundee to Sulphur Springs, and that hereafter all elections held in and for Ohio County, Kentucky, in said precinct be held at Sulphur Springs, and that the voting place in Sunnydale voting precinct No. 36, remain as it is now at Sunnydale.

MACK COOK, J. O. C. C.
A copy attest: W. C. Blankenship,
Clerk Ohio County Court.

FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

Washington, May 12.—Provision for old-age pensions, to the end that poverty among the aged in the United States may be abolished, is made in a bill introduced in the House by Representative John L. Nolan, of California, the Republican chairman of the Committee on Labor.

Nolan, who is the author of the \$3 per day minimum wage bill, would have the government grant a pension to every person above the age of 65 years, without other income from any other source, who has for the twenty years preceding the attainment of that age been a citizen. Panpers, lunatics and criminals are excepted. The amount paid to any individual would not exceed \$9 per week and

would range from that down to \$6 per week. The machinery for putting this act into effect is placed in the Department of the Interior, in which the Pension Bureau now is.

It is further provided in the Nolan bill that any person who would come under its provisions must not have had any income from any source during the twelve months preceding his application, averaging as much as \$9 per week.

PRESEVE FAMOUS WORDS OF LATE WAR

The most striking words and speeches pronounced during the World war by the various leaders will be preserved on phonograph records by the Sorbonne, or University of Paris. There will thus be created a library of historical sources unique of its kind. Among the words to be recorded will be the command of Gen. Joffre to turn back the Germans, at the Marne or "Die where you stand;" Gen. Petain's famous declaration, "They shall not pass," and the address of Gen. Foch to the allied armies the morning after Armistice day.

"O! hate flattery," said O'Brien the other day. "Flattery makes ye think ye are better than ye are, an' no man livin' can ever be that."—Boston Transcript.

WOMEN OF POLAND TO FIGHT LEAGUE

Vilna, April 23.—The Polish women of Vilna have taken up cudgels against the League of Nations. They shouldered arms last summer and fought Bolshevik soldiers in defense of the city and they assert they will fight again if the league should attempt to send an international army to police the disputed territory in event of plebiscite.

Vilna at present is occupied by General Lucien Zeligowski and some 20,000 Polish soldiers, while representatives of Poland and Lithuania, with the League of Nations as mediator, have been conferring with the view to determine the fate of the Vilna district, which is called Central Lithuania by General Zeligowski and his adherents.

Women Were Deuded Vote.

The League's Military Commission of Control, which since last fall has been endeavoring to settle the controversy between Poland and Lithuania, until recently made its headquarters in Vilna. The Control Commission has never been popular in Vilna. By a recent decision which denied women the right of franchise, should a plebiscite be held, the commission came into greater disfavor than ever, especially among the women.

The communists members contend that the birth records of Central Lithuania are so incomplete that the voting of women would only complicate matters.

It was in consequence of this decision, and to manifest their disapproval that a crowd of women attacked the commission's chairman, Colonel Chardignay, and spattered his French uniform with eggs, some of which were not exactly fresh. A few days after this incident the commission removed its headquarters from Vilna to Kovno, which is the seat of government of the republic of Lithuania.

Eight of the women were arrested by the local police authorities, but no date has been set for the trial.

A petition signed by thousands of Vilna women has been sent to the League of Nations asking for the removal of Colonel Chardignay as head of the military commission of control.

The Lithuanians contend for the Vilna district on the ground that Vilna and the capital of the ancient state of Lithuania. They claim it also under terms of a treaty of peace with the Soviets signed in Moscow last summer.

The Vilna Poles contend that the majority of the population of the Vilna district is Polish, and that as less than 3 per cent of the population of about 1,500,000 are Lithuanians, the state of Lithuania has no just claim to the land under dispute.

Vilna's streets are daily filled with Zeligowski soldiers, all of whom wear the Polish uniform. Many of the officers have adopted the Zeligowski Central Lithuanian insignia, which is worn on the collar together with the Polish white eagle. The Polish colors are to be seen everywhere in the business action of Vilna on holidays, and in most of the stores and restaurants there are pictures of Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's chief of state.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the
Signature of *R. H. Fletcher*

FARMERS COMBINE TO AID MARKETING O. K.

Republican Majority in House By
Vote of 294 to 49 Gives
Them Right.

Washington May 16.—By a vote of 294 to 49 the Republican majority in the House has passed a bill permitting farmers to combine in associations for marketing purposes.

This bill is said Representative Volland, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in explanation, "aims to authorize cooperative associations among farmers for the purpose of marketing their products. There are a great many of those associations today scattered all over this country. There are a great many of them in Europe. In this country they have been constantly threatened with prosecution. Many states have modified their laws so as to legalize these organizations, and the last national conventions of the two great parties, Republicans and Democrats, passed resolutions endorsing legislation of this kind. There is, as I understand, a general demand for it among the farmers, and their organizations have practically agreed upon this form of a bill.

The objection made to these organizations at present is that they violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and that is upon the theory that each farmer is a separate business entity. When he combines with his neighbor for the purpose of securing better treatment in the disposal of his crops he is charged with a conspiracy or combination contrary to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Business men can combine by putting their money into corporations but it is impractical for farmers to combine their farms into similar corporate form. The object of this bill is to modify the laws under which business organizations are now formed, so that farmers may take advantage of the form of organization that is used by business concerns. It is objected in some quarters that this repeals the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as to farmers. That is not true any more than it is true that a combination of two or three corporations violates the act."

Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds the first treatment is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, Borozone is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

ESTATE WORTH MILLIONS FAILS TO LURE DOCTOR

Boston, May 12.—Dr. Ivon C. Amesbury, a practicing physician for some thirty years in this city, can see no reason why he should give up his practice here to take up an estate in England, even though millions of dollars go with the estate.

He has just received word, that with the death of an uncle in England, the last remaining barrier between his family and an estate of many millions of dollars has been removed.

A direct descendant of the Raleighs of Devonshire, Dr. Amesbury has known for years that some day he might become an heir to the vast estate of H. Mount Booman, that has remained in the family's hand since the time of William the Conqueror.

He says he received at one time a small income from it, but never has lived in anticipation of impending fortune.

"I have been told," Dr. Amesbury said, "I'm shortly to come in for a share of the Raleigh estate—a few million pounds. I haven't paid much attention to it. I haven't been officially notified yet."

Four relatives of the doctor, who are lawyers, are looking after his interests in England.

The Vilna Poles contend that the majority of the population of the Vilna district is Polish, and that as less than 3 per cent of the population of about 1,500,000 are Lithuanians, the state of Lithuania has no just claim to the land under dispute.

Vilna's streets are daily filled with Zeligowski soldiers, all of whom wear the Polish uniform. Many of the officers have adopted the Zeligowski Central Lithuanian insignia, which is worn on the collar together with the Polish white eagle. The Polish colors are to be seen everywhere in the business action of Vilna on holidays, and in most of the stores and restaurants there are pictures of Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's chief of state.

ELECT WOMEN TO OFFICES

In the recent elections to the Moscow soviet about 200 women were successful candidates and among them was the wife of Lenin, the Bolshevik premier. There were 1,320 communists elected, 321 nonpartisan delegates and 25 scattering.

The result was hailed as a great victory for communism. However, all free speech and free action are sternly forbidden by the soviets, so that the one-sided result is not surprising.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," began the vaudeville entertainer, "my assistant will double-blindfold me and I will prove to you that I can see thru a horse blanket."

Many ladies made a rush for the exits.

Prospective Customer—Thought you had slashed prices.

Clothing Salesman—We have!

Prospective Customer—With a safety razor?

CALL ON US

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Sale Bills, Business and other Cards.

In fact, we are prepared to furnish you most anything you may desire in the way of Paper and Printed Matter.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c., IN STOCK.

If You have something to SELL or anything to ADVERTISE try an "ad" in THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

Hartford Printing Company

INCORPORATED

HARTFORD,

KENTUCKY

NATIONAL BANK IS TO BE LIQUIDATED

Owensboro, Ky., May 14.—Negotiations that have been in progress for several weeks were consummated this afternoon whereby the United States National Bank will be liquidated thru the Central Trust Company. The Central Trust Company has practically bought the assets of the United States National Bank, and will guarantee the depositors.

The United States National Bank was organized about eleven years ago. It has a capital stock of \$250,000, the last statement showed loans and discounts amounting to \$1,320,590.93, and total deposits of \$995,197.15.

The banking house, one of the finest in Owensboro, is valued at \$66,167.78. E. T. Franks, former chairman of the Republican State Central Committee was president of the bank.

Among the directors were J. T. Griffith, J. J. Sweeney, R. W. Owen, A. Breeler and Dr. A. Kirk.

The Central Trust Company, organized thirty years ago, is capitalized at \$200,000. Its last statement showed notes and mortgages amounting to \$1,172,761.39, and trust and individual deposits of \$1,318,566.14.

The office building is valued at \$64,000. W. L. Reno is president of the Trust Company. Lawson Reno is chairman of the board of directors.

The directors include J. W. McCulloch, of Louisville; John Reinhardt, R. S. Hughes, L. Freeman Little, J. W. Allen, Lawson Reno, George Mischel, J. J. Rodman and W. L. Reno.

"How do you like your new boarding house?"

"Oh, the rooms are fair, the table is tolerable and the gossip is great."

TO SHUT OFF GRAFTERS

Washington, May 14.—As the result of the fact that many officials of the Wilson administration gained inside information in their official capacities and resigned to enter private business in order to make use of the information they had thus gained, Representative Edmunds, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in the House to prohibit the prosecution of claims against the United States by former government employees.

So flagrant have been some of the cases of resignation to take advantage of conditions created while in the service of the government that an investigation has been threatened.

Mr. Edmunds' bill provides that no officer, clerk or employee in any department shall, while so employed or for three years after separation from the service, act as counsel, agent or attorney for the prosecution of any claim against the United States where he was employed. A fine of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and imprisonment of from one to ten years are imposed as penalty for violation of the act.

Wilkins—Why is Brooks winding up his affairs?

Wilkins—Oh, just because the doctor tells him he is run down.

EVER BILIOUS?

Charleston, Miss.—Mrs. R. V. Heins, of this place, says: "I have never had to use very much medicine, because if I felt headache, dizziness, or colds, bad taste in the mouth, which comes from torpid liver, I would take a dose or more of Black-Draught, and it would straighten me out and make me feel as good as new. We have used in our family for years

THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

and it certainly is the best liver medicine I ever saw. It has not only saved me money, it has helped keep my system in shape, and has never weakened me as so many physicians do. I recommend it to my friends and am glad to do so." Black-Draught is the old, reliable liver medicine which you have doubtless heard much about. When you feel badly all over, stomach not right, bad taste in your mouth, bilious, or have a headache, try Thedford's Black-Draught. At all druggists.

Always insist on the Genuine!

17

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Ohio Circuit Court.

Joe Cook, Plaintiff.

vs. Notice of sale.

E. M. Daniel, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court rendered at its March 1921 term, directing me as commissioner of said court to sell the hereinbefore described land for the purpose of paying the costs of the above styled action, together with the cost of this sale, and dividing the remainder of the proceeds among the parties entitled thereto, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday June 6, 1921, at being the first day of the regular term of the Ohio County Court at about the hour of one o'clock P. M., upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described real estate, lying and being in Ohio County, Kentucky, in the valley of Rough River, composed of four certain tracts of land lying together and constituting one farm, and bounded and described as follows:

First tract: Being lot No. 5 in the division of the lands of Pardon Tinker deceased, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone D on plat S. E. corner of Thornton's 500 acre patent and a corner to lot No. 1; thence N. 40° E. 132 poles to a stone in the original line of Robert Barnett's 2715 acre tract, a beech marked as a pointer; thence with said line S. 37 W. 132 poles to a stone, corner to lot No. 1, and with a line of same N. 37 W. 69 poles to the beginning, containing 54 acres, be the same more or less.

Second tract: Being lot No. 4 in the division of the said Tabor land and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, S. W. corner of lot No. 31 on plat; thence N. 37 W. 43 poles to a stone corner to lot No. 2; thence N. 28 E. 16 1/2 poles to a stone; thence N. 38 E. 132 poles to a stone in the original line of Robert Barnett's 2715 acre survey, two sweet gums and water beech marked as pointers; thence with said original line S. 37 E. 59 1/2 poles to a stone, sweet gum and beech marked as pointers; thence N. 43 W. 144 1/2 poles to the beginning, containing 47 acres, be the same more or less.

Third tract: Adjoining the tract above described (lot No. 4) on the west thereof and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone a corner with C. F. Hartford (being the last tract above described) thence N. 37 W. 42 poles to a stone; thence S. 28 W. 87 1/2 poles to a stone; thence S. 37 E. 75 poles to a stone; thence with a straight line 107 poles to the beginning, containing 18 acres and being the same land conveyed to E. M. Daniel by Lizzie Walker, executrix of the estate of E. D. Walker, deceased, on January 16, 1899, which deed is of record in deed book 29, page 155 Ohio County Clerk's office.

Tract No. 2: Beginning at a stone in the Hartford and Horton road, E. M. Daniel's line; thence S. 55 1/2 E. 35 poles with said road to a stone; thence S. 54 1/2 E. 28 1/2 poles to a stone; thence S. 54 1/2 E. 14 1/2 poles to three white oaks another of Reddish's corners; thence N. 48 1/2 W. 44 poles to the beginning, containing 8 acres more or less, and being the same land conveyed to E. M. Daniel by James P. Stevens and wife on September 28, 1887, which deed is of record in deed book 29, page 163 Ohio County Clerk's office.

Tract No. 4: Bounded on the north by the lands of Henry Tinsley, on the east by tract No. 1 described above and the lands of Mrs. Lydia Daniel, on the south by tract No. 3 described above; on the west by Henry Tinsley and Chell Parson's lands, containing 17 3/4 acres, more or less, and being the same land conveyed to E. M. Daniel by James P. Stevens and wife on September 28, 1887, which deed is of record in deed book 29, page 163 Ohio County Clerk's office.

Tract No. 5: On the waters of North Fork of Muddy Creek and bounded as follows:

Beginning at two beeches and poplars; thence N. 72 W. 128 poles to two beeches near bank of said creek; thence up said creek to a stone on bank near said creek; thence up said creek to a stone on bank of creek; thence S. 70 E. 136 poles to a stone; thence S. 40 W. 125 poles to the beginning, containing 10 acres. Being the same land sold to E. M. Daniel by J. P. Miller, by deed dated 1st day of December 1906, and of record in deed book 29, page 176, Ohio County Clerk's office.

Tracts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are adjoining and together are known as the home tract.

Purchaser will be required to execute bonds immediately after sale due and payable in six and twelve months respectively. In equal installments, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as an additional security. Said bonds to have the force and effect of a judgment.

Given under my hand this the 17th day of May, 1921.

OTTO C. MARTIN, M. C. O. C. C.

M. L. Heavrin, Attorney.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Ohio Circuit Court.
Joe Cook and Mack Cook, Plaintiffs
vs. Notice of sale.

Lavelle Daugherty, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court entered in the above styled action at its May term, 1921, directing me as commissioner of said court to sell the hereinbefore described property, for the purpose of paying the judgment of the plaintiffs against the defendant in the sum of \$150.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from February 1st, 1919 until paid, and all costs of the above styled action, together with the cost of this sale, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday June 6, 1921, at being the first day of the regular term of the Ohio County Court at about the hour of one o'clock P. M., upon a credit of six months the following described property, viz:

A tract of land lying and being in Ohio County, Kentucky and bounded as follows:

Beginning on a stone in Edward Flener's line, a corner to Robert Cook's land; thence W. 23 poles to a stone, S. W. corner of lot No. 31 on plat; thence N. 37 W. 43 poles to a stone corner to lot No. 2; thence N. 28 E. 16 1/2 poles to a stone; thence N. 38 E. 132 poles to a stone in the original line of Robert Barnett's 2715 acre survey, two sweet gums and water beech marked as pointers; thence with said original line S. 37 E. 59 1/2 poles to a stone, sweet gum and beech marked as pointers; thence N. 43 W. 144 1/2 poles to the beginning, containing 47 acres, be the same more or less.

All the mineral, oil and gas rights underlying the above land are reserved and not included in this sale.

The purchaser will be required to execute his bond immediately after sale, with security to be approved by the commissioner, payable in six months, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid. Said bond to have the force and effect of a judgment. A lien will be retained on the land sold here to further secure the payment of said bond.

Given under my hand this the 17th day of May 1921.

OTTO C. MARTIN, M. C. O. C. C.

M. L. Heavrin, Atty.

IS YOUR LIFE INSURED?

Does the amount of life insurance you now carry provide adequate protection to those dependent upon you? Your life has a dollar and cent value. If you realize your responsibility to your family you will insure your life for what it is worth. See CAL P. KEOWN and insure in the State Mutual of Worcester, Mass., an old and reliable Company.

CAL P. KEOWN,
Hartford, Ky.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Ohio Circuit Court.
E. G. Annis, Plaintiff.
vs. Notice of sale.

Claud May and Mrs. Claud Macy, Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court entered in the above styled action at its May term, 1921, directing me as commissioner of said court to sell the hereinbefore described property, for the purpose of paying the judgment of the plaintiff against the defendants in the sum of \$1545.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from January 1st, 1920, and all costs of this action and the cost of this sale, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky on Monday June 6, 1921, at being the first day of the regular term of the Ohio County Court at about the hour of one o'clock P. M., upon a credit of six months the following described property:

A certain house and lot lying and being in Horse Branch, Ohio County, Kentucky, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the Illinois Central Railroad Company's line; thence E. with said line 60 feet to a stone; thence about North 300 feet to a stone; thence a western course 60 feet to a stone; thence about South 300 feet to the beginning, containing 1800 square feet.

A driveway 8 feet by 100 feet on the west side of said lot is reserved.

Being the same property conveyed to Geo. J. Arnold, deceased, by Dr. J. S. Bean and wife, on June 20, 1919 which deed is of record in deed book 58, page 186 Ohio County Clerk's office.

Given under my hand this the 17th day of May 1921.

OTTO C. MARTIN, M. C. O. C. C.

F. A. Lochry, Attorney.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Ohio Circuit Court.
W. J. Meroe, et al., Plaintiffs.
vs. Notice of sale.

S. B. Huff and Samuel Woody, doing business under the firm name and style of Huff Collier Company, Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court entered in the above styled action at its March term, 1921, directing me as special commissioner of said court to sell the hereinbefore described property for the purpose of paying the judgment of the plaintiffs against the defendants in the sum of \$400.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from Nov. 13, 1919, until paid, and the costs of this action and cost of this sale I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Saturday June 4, 1921 on a credit of six months the following described personal property or a sufficiency thereof to satisfy the judgment of the plaintiffs herein, viz: 7 bank cans, one set of scales, 15 bank rail partitions, two pieces of sheet iron, four tons of steel rail, one anvil, two sets of coal screens, three shive wheels, and one lot of baulk ties, being the property of the defendants and now in their possession.

And in the event that said personal property does not bring a sufficient amount to satisfy the plaintiff's debt, interest and cost, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday, June 6, 1921, upon a credit of six months, all of the coal and mineral underlying a certain tract or parcel of land in Ohio County, Kentucky.

Begun at a stake on News Creek at the end of a ditch or drain running north through the lands of J. H. Whittinghill's Heirs and running in a westward course 3,585 feet to a point on the main ditch 20 feet north of the center of Adam's Fork Creek;

on the east by the lands of Gilbert Hoskins; on the south by the lands of Rube Blane, and on the west by the lands of the Render Coal Company, containing 19 acres, and being the same land owned by Willie Young.

The purchaser will be required to execute his bond immediately after sale, with security to be approved by the commissioner, payable in six months, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid. Said bond to have the force and effect of a judgment. A lien will be retained on the land sold here to further secure the payment of said bond.

Given under my hand this the 17th day of May 1921.

OTTO C. MARTIN, M. C. O. C. C.

D. B. Rhoads, Attorney.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Ohio Circuit Court.

Nannie Little, Plaintiff.

vs. Notice of sale.

John Walker Little, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court rendered at its May term, 1921, in the above styled action, directing me as commissioner of said court to sell the hereinbefore described property for the purpose of paying the costs of the above styled action, together with the cost of this sale, and dividing the remainder of the proceeds among the parties entitled thereto, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the high-

est and best bidder, at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday June 6, 1921, at about the hour of one o'clock P. M., upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described real estate, lying and being in McHenry, Ohio County, Kentucky, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in Howard Street; thence E. with said street 150 feet to Jane street; thence North with Jane street 150 feet to D. M. Duncan's S. E. corner; thence West 30 feet to a stone; thence S. 11 feet to D. M. Duncan's cross E. and W. lines; thence West with said line 87 feet to D. M. Duncan's cross S. and W. lines at a stone; thence South with said line 82 1/2 feet to a stone; thence West 33 feet to a stone; thence S. 56 1/2 feet to the beginning. The coal and mineral underlying said lot are reserved.

The purchaser will be required to execute his bonds in equal installments due in 6 and 12 month, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid, immediately after sale. Said bonds to have the force and effect of a judgment, and a lien will also be retained on the land sold to further secure the payment of said bonds. Said bonds to be executed with security to be approved by the commissioner.

Given under my hand this the 17th day of May, 1921.

OTTO C. MARTIN, M. C. O. C. C.

M. L. Heavrin, Atty.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Ohio Circuit Court.

Myrtle B. Arnold, Adm'r., Plaintiff.

vs. Notice of sale.

Godfrey L. Arnold, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court entered in the above styled action at its May term, 1921, directing me as commissioner of said court to sell the hereinbefore described property for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of George J. Arnold, deceased, and for the further purpose of paying the costs of this action and the cost of this sale and dividing the remainder of the proceeds among those entitled thereto, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday June 6, 1921, at being the first day of the regular term of the Ohio County Court at about the hour of one o'clock P. M., upon a credit of six months the following described property:

The dress economy which home-sewing makes possible will appeal to every woman to whom thrift is an incentive. We are now showing a wide and varied line of LaPorte Dress Fabrics for all kinds of Spring and Summer garments. If you are now planning a new suit, dress or frock for Spring, you should come in and look over the splendid fabrics we have in stock.



For complete expression of individuality in dress, women are today turning to home-sewing to a greater extent than ever.

The dress economy which home-sewing makes possible will appeal to every woman to whom thrift is an incentive. We are now showing a wide and varied line of LaPorte Dress Fabrics for all kinds of Spring and Summer garments. If you are now planning a new suit, dress or frock for Spring, you should come in and look over the splendid fabrics we have in stock.

Carson & Co. Hartford, Kentucky.

EAGLE "MIKADO" 
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For Sale at your Dealer
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND
EAGLE MIKADO
Made in five grades
EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK

DITCH LETTING.

Roy Muffet, et al.,

vs.—Advertisement of Letting
of Contract.

Petition for Public Ditch.

The undersigned Board of Drainage Commissioners of Ohio County, Kentucky, will on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1921, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky, let to the lowest and best bidder, at public outcry, the contract for the construction of a public ditch or drain in said County, known as the Roy Muffet, et al., Ditch, the main ditch beginning at a stake at the mouth of what is known as the Railroad cut-off of Adam's Fork Creek, at the corner between E. M. Miles' Heirs W. H. Evans and W. P. Smith, and running in a general southwestern direction to Station 341 plus 35 on the land of the James Wimsatt Heirs, being a point at low water mark on Rough River, making a total distance of the ditch proper of 34,135 feet; and in the event the following laterals or arms viz: News Creek Arm: Beginning at a stake on News Creek at the end of a ditch or drain running north through the lands of J. H. Whittinghill's Heirs and running in a westward course 3,585 feet to a point on the main ditch 20 feet north of the center of Adam's Fork Creek;

on the east by the lands of Gilbert Hoskins; on the south by the lands of Rube Blane, and on the west by the lands of the Render Coal Company, containing 19 acres, and being the same land owned by Willie Young.

The purchaser will be required to execute his bond immediately after sale, with security to be approved by the commissioner, payable in six months, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid. Said bond to have the force and effect of a judgment, and a lien will be retained on the land sold here to further secure the payment of said bond.

Given under my hand this the 17th day of May, 1921.

OTTO C. MARTIN, M. C. O. C. C.

D. B. Rhoads, Attorney.

In the event that said personal property does not bring a sufficient amount to satisfy the plaintiff's debt, interest and cost, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday, June 6, 1921, upon a credit of six months, all of the coal and mineral underlying a certain tract or parcel of land in Ohio County, Kentucky.

Begun at a stake on News Creek at the end of a ditch or drain running north through the lands of J. H. Whittinghill's Heirs and running in a westward course 3,5